

the Carolina Farmer

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CAROLINA'S RURAL ELECTRIC COOPERATIVES

JUNE, 1958

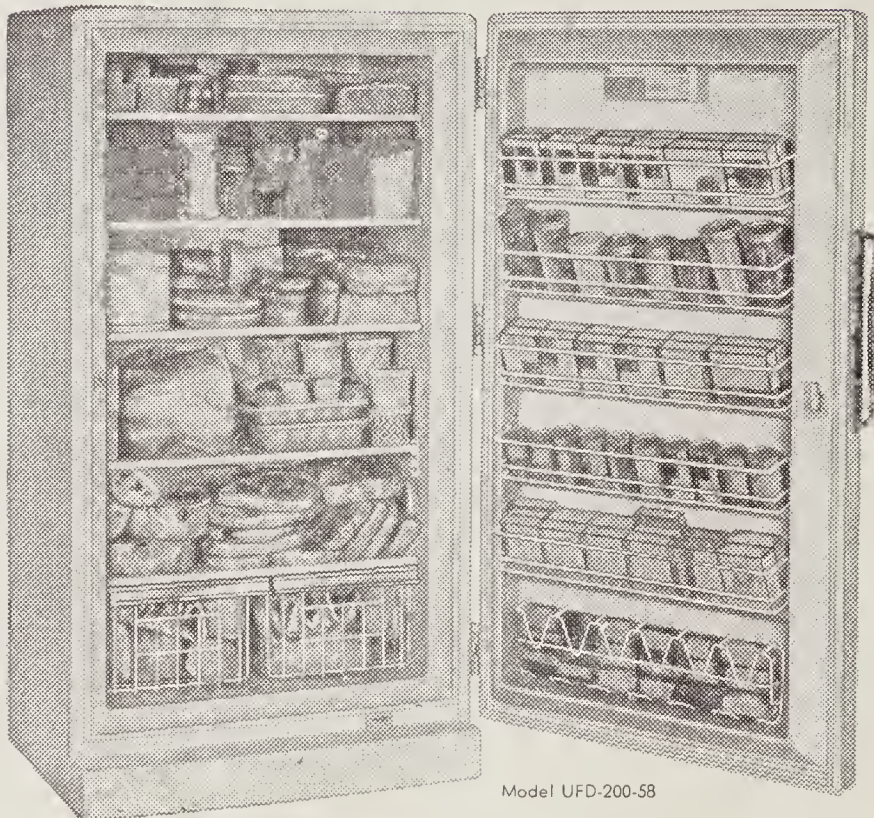
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YOUR POWER DOLLAR
It buys more than ever before

RURAL ROMANCE
How to get married

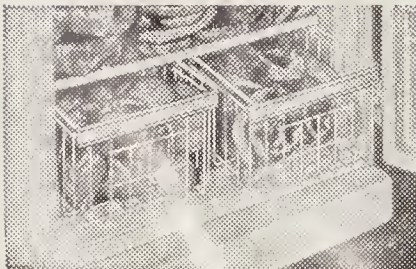


Announcing—the Great New
1958 FRIGIDAIRE
DELUXE UPRIGHT FOOD FREEZER



Model UFD-200-58

ZERO ZONE REACH-IN STORAGE — on five full-width shelves; 4 refrigerated for fast, sharp freezing; adjustable shelf lifts up or out to store "bulky" packages.



TWIN ROLLING BASKET-DRAWERS

Deep, roomy and removable. Glide-out storage for odd-sized, hard-to-stack packages. Won't slip, can't sag, easily removed for cleaning.

FROZEN JUICE CAN STORAGE

Full width, "see through" rack, stores full 18 cans right on door. Handy serving slot below each row, to speed up selection.



700 LBS. BIG!

Takes only 36 inches of wall space

Here's a magnificent new Food Freezer, made to order for farm families. It has huge farm-size capacity—20 cubic feet of zero-zone cold to keep foods farm-fresh. There are 5 roomy full-width door shelves—each one tilts forward for easy selection, lifts off for easy cleaning. The Food Freezer is powered by the economical, famous-for-dependability Frigidaire Meter-Miser—and has extra-thick, high-efficiency insulation. Here's a brand-new Golden Anniversary Model, celebrating 50 years of General Motors leadership. See it and you'll see why it is one of the greatest Freezers ever built. Other models—upright and chest-type—12.5 and 17.5 cu. ft. capacity.

- 1-Year Warranty on entire Food Freezer plus 4 year protection plan on sealed unit
- New Safety Seal door — opens from inside, too
- Built-in Lock—with 2 keys
- Removable "Flip-Quick" Ice-Ejector with Instant Ice Server—optional at extra cost
- Adjustable Cold Control with (De-frost) OFF position

Plus—3 Year
Food Spoilage Warranty



FRIGIDAIRE

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 Upright and Chest Models



Built and Backed by General Motors



You don't have to be wealthy to

Put Yourself in This Picture

Whether you use it as luxury to cool off the kids on a hot August day, or as a necessity to eliminate the torture of lugging heavy loads of water to the kitchen, running water is more valuable than gold to the rural housewife. And it costs so little!

SAVE TIME . . . The average farm family spends one-third of its waking hours carrying water. A water system will do the job in no time at all for only a few cents per month.

SAVE LABOR . . . Farm watering chores are cut in half by an automatic, electric water system.

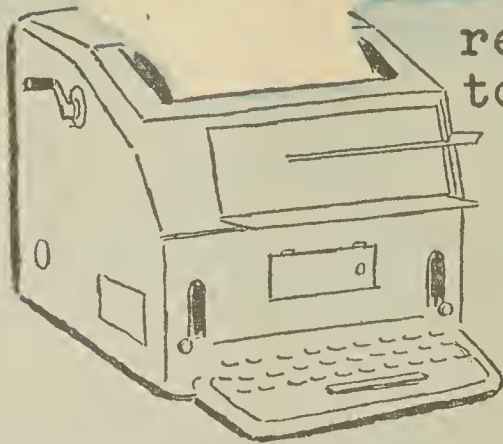
SAVE HEALTH . . . The average farm family will triple its water usage when it has all the water it needs at the turn of a faucet. Good, clean, running water means cleaner, healthier living.

SAVE YOUR FARM . . . The convenience of an electric water system puts water where you want it, when you want it. You have water for fighting fire should it come your way.

SEE YOUR WATER SYSTEM DEALER TODAY

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BRIEF



reports on events of importance
to rural electric co-op members

AT ITS NATIONAL CLAMBAKE in Washington last month, the U. S. Chamber of Commerce publicized a plan for making some of its richest members still richer. The Chamber, whose public utility pronouncements are frequently those of Carolina Power & Light Company's own Louis Sutton, righteously denounced TVA and REA for (the C. of C. said) receiving subsidies. The Chamber had nothing to say against tax write-offs, which some of its power company members enjoy, but it did

ask Congress to continue to subsidize airlines and shipbuilders and big privately-owned industry in general. The latter subsidy would be a bundle of high protective tariffs, paid for largely by the American farmer, laborer, and housewife.

NOT ALL CONGRESSMEN were listening to the Chamber speeches, it seems. While the boys in top hats and silk stockings were busy dividing up TVA, members of the House of Representatives from the Tennessee Valley planned an all-out drive to achieve final passage of the TVA self-financing bill before this Congress ends. Most of TVA's electric power has been put to work for atomic energy development and other projects related directly to national security, thereby depriving TVA of enough kilowatts to accomplish its original purpose: to develop the resources of the Tennessee Valley. The self-financing bill would allow TVA to build more badly-needed generating plants.

CONGRESS IS WELL ON ITS WAY to authorizing approximately the same amount of REA loan funds recommended by National Rural Electric Cooperative Association. A Senate-House conference is expected to iron out differences in their respective bills, already passed by voice vote. The House voted \$300 million for electric funds and \$60 million for telephone funds. The Senate voted \$317 million and \$67½ million for the programs. The Administration asked for only \$150-million in electric funds and \$56 million for telephones. Recognizing that this was only half enough for the rural electric needs, the Administration said the co-ops could try to borrow the rest from private lenders. The Eisenhower proposal received no support in Congress.

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE became the scapegoat for the President's "Wall Street bill." Rep. Jamie Whitten (Miss.) severely criticized Kenneth Scott, under secretary of agriculture and director of Agricultural Credit Services, for bringing the proposal before the House Appropriations Committee. Scott, a career official whose testimony is usually highly-regarded by Congress, put up a feeble defense for the measure, and subsequent testimony gave an inkling why. Lee Dashner, deputy director of finance for agriculture, told Rep. William Natcher (Ky.) that REA and the Department of Agriculture originally sent a \$255 million request for electric loan funds to the Bureau of Budget, which cut it down to \$150 million. At that time, "we had not considered the possibilities of the proposed legislation," Dashner said. It's common knowledge that the proposed legislation was hatched in the Bureau of the Budget, too, not in the Department of Agriculture.

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the Carolina Farmer

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It reduces costs to crate chickens on board

ABOUT THE COVER—We don't really know what little Sheri Rash saw that so delighted her, but after all this rain we suspect it was the sun, or maybe a puppy dog, or her own pretty reflection in a store window. At any rate, Max Tharpe was sharp enough to be on hand with his camera. Sheri is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Dewey Rash of Valdese and Granite Falls.

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J. C. Brown Jr.
Editor

MAIL



BOX

Lighting Information

We enjoy the *Carolina Farmer* very much and I hope you can furnish me with some information I need. My

daughter in high school needs some pamphlets and information on lighting and lighting fixtures to use in her school work. If you can send me such material, I would greatly appreciate it.

Mrs. Vernie Deaton
Seagrove, Rt. 1

Dancing Again

I would like to congratulate the teen panel. I think they are doing a fine job and admire their integrity.

I would like to know their opinion of Mr. White's letter to the Mail Box about them on the subject of dancing. (CF, April).

Mrs. Fred Childress
East Bend, Rt. 2

We have received many letters concerning Mr. White's letter—some of them agreeing with him, others in opposition. Most of them were from adults. However, a tally of the letters shows that they were about 3 to 1 with the teenagers.—EDITOR

Today's Youth

... We once had a neighbor, a little old lady of 82 years—tolerant, kindly, happy. Many considered it a real privilege to know her. I'm sure she would agree with me when I say this younger generation is a pretty decent bunch of youngsters. There's only one thing wrong with them: I'm not a member of them any more!

Ora Simmers
Candler

I enjoy reading the *Carolina Farmer* very much. I particularly like to see what the children have to say—or what they want from their mothers.

Mrs. Luther Rary
Lexington, Rt. 9

Farming and Life

Thank you for all these contests for us farm people.

With lots of us, there just never seems to be enough money left over to buy these electrical appliances we like, after buying clothes for the family and the other things we have to have.

The farm life is a good life, not to be measured in dollars and cents, with all its work.

I have an electric stove, washing machine, refrigerator and iron, and hope for an electric beater before too long, as I don't know of another kitchen appliance that would mean more to me.

I'm not complaining as I know there are others who have so much less than I, and money couldn't buy the things I have.

A Friend
Maple Hill

MORE WATER

the *Rapidayton* DOLPHIN* SUBMERSIBLE

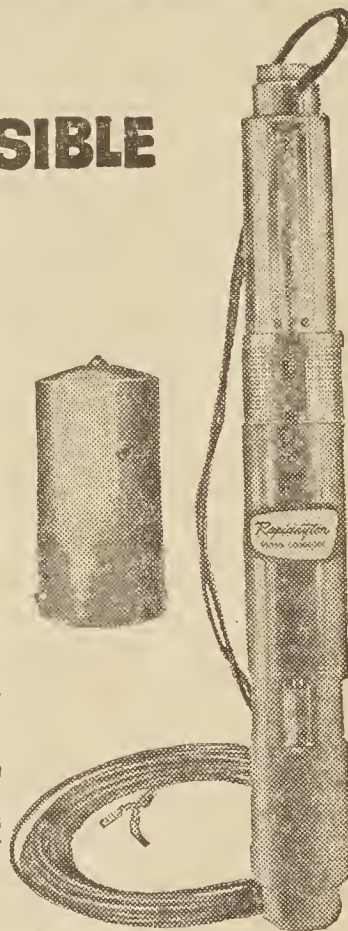
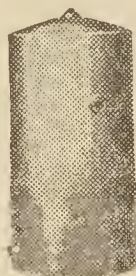
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- can't freeze • never needs oil
- gives more water, more pressure

The pump of the future—today. A pump that will supply more water, in more places, and under much greater pressure—to meet all needs of the most modern farm. The *Rapidayton Dolphin** submersible goes down into the well, where it operates completely submersed. Easy to install. For shallow or deep wells to 500 ft. Fully automatic, rugged, dependable. Priced low—in same range as deluxe jet pumps. Gives more water for your dollar. See it at your dealer's or rush coupon for free booklet.



Convertible Champion* Jet

The *Rapidayton Convertible Champion* has the same outstanding high quality construction as the *Dolphin*. It is a single-stage system which can be converted from a shallow well to one 80 feet deep without additional pump parts. Capacities to 740 g.p.h. Meets FHA requirements. See it at your dealer's.



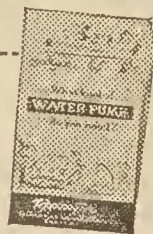
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*TRADEMARK (PAT. PENDING ON DOLPHIN)

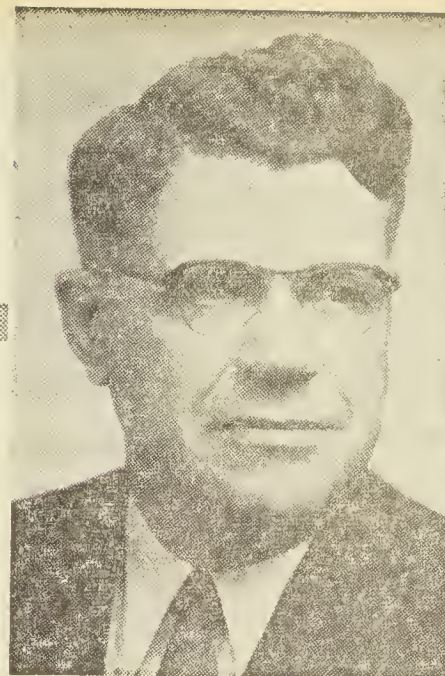
**SOUTHERN ENGINEERING
COMPANY
ARCHITECTS—ENGINEERS
ATLANTA, GEORGIA**

In the **Opinion** *of*

G. D. ARNDT

General Manager

N. C. Cotton Growers Cooperative Assn.



FARMERS CAN BENEFIT FROM LOAN EXTENSION ON 1957 COTTON

If Secretary Benson really has the interest of farmers at heart, he will act soon to extend the deadline for taking 1957 cotton out of the loan program from July 31, the present deadline, to December 31. If he takes such action, farmers stand to gain millions of additional dollars they would otherwise lose.

I firmly believe that cotton farmers deserve such a break. For years now, they have seen production costs rise steadily while cotton prices have slipped backwards. As a result, they have netted precious little for their labor and investment.

Now it appears that cotton is beginning to make some comeback, at least pricewise. With 5,000,000 acres of the 1958 allotment already signed into the Soil Bank, plantings over the entire nation this year may be no more than 12,500,000 acres.

In North Carolina, nearly two out of every five acres will be in the Soil Bank this year. Our allotment is down to 493,000 acres, and, of this, we have seen 195,000 acres go into the Soil Bank.

With our cotton carryover at the lowest point in many years and with a short crop in prospect, prices have already begun to grow stronger.

Now if the Government shuts the door July 31 on 1957 loan cotton, farmers will have no opportu-

nity to reclaim and resell the bales they have in the loan at prices that could be substantially higher than loan values.

At the same time, government action in cataloging and dumping this 1957 cotton when the 1958 crop is moving to market could mean lower prices for the new crop.

We get an indication of what we may expect in prices merely by examining the difference in the 1957 and 1958 loan rates. For example, the 1957 loan price of middling 1-inch staple was 33.19. The 1958 loan rate for the same cotton is 36.11, a difference of 292 points or almost \$15 more on a 500-pound bale. The same upward schedule is true of other grades and staples.

I might also point out to illustrate this more favorable situation that in the Cotton Association, we have purchased so far this year almost 3,000 bales out of the loan program for farmers and sold this cotton so that these farmers gained an average of more than \$4 a bale extra above the loan value.

Extending the closing date for repurchasing loan cotton from July 31 to December 31 would make for more orderly marketing and at the same time allow farmers to add many needed dollars to their income. I firmly back such a move.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "G. D. Arndt".

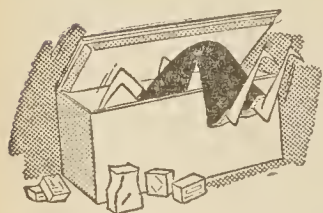
This column is designed to bring our readers a responsible opinion on matters of concern to them. It is not necessarily the opinion of the editors on this subject.

Why this big General Electric is your best freezer buy!



"We started looking at chest freezers," says Mrs. Verble Cullen of Repton, Kentucky.

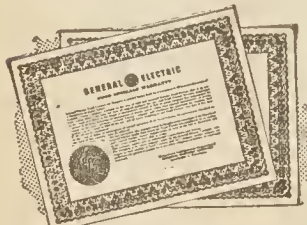
"But when they showed us the G-E Upright and all its advantages we didn't look any farther. It keeps things so handy . . . and doesn't take up nearly as much room as the chest-type freezer. The low price and low monthly payments make it economical, too."



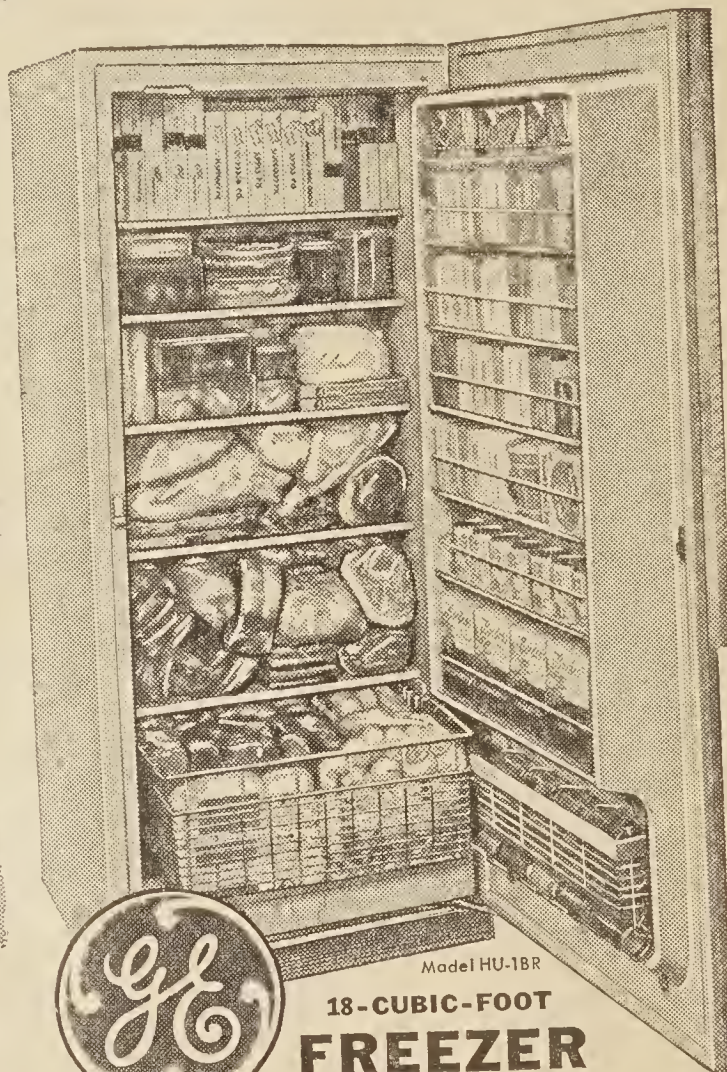
No rummaging . . . no struggling to get the food you want. Everything's where you can see it and reach it EASILY.



Book-shelf convenience puts twice as much food within easy reach as a comparable-size chest. The door itself holds 95 pounds.



Famous dependability—backed by a 3-way written warranty, including a year warranty against food spoilage.



Model HU-1BR
**18-CUBIC-FOOT
FREEZER**

Only **\$399⁹⁵**

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DENVER—Haword Furniture & Hardware Co.
DUNN—Wilbourne Furniture Co.
EAGLE SPRINGS—Lynn Martin Store
EAST BEND—Pickett & Huff Co.
ELKIN—Halcomb Bros., Inc.
FAIRMONT—C. A. Flayd & Son
FAISON—R. D. Precythe
FAYETTEVILLE—Appliance Center, Inc.
Major Appliance Co.
Supply Electric Co.
FOREST CITY—Sterchi Bros. Stores
FOUR OAKS—Barnes Furniture Co.
FRANKLINTON—Franklinton Hardware Co.
FREMONT—Aycack-Selby Co., Inc.
FUQUAY SPRINGS—Twin City Radio & Appliance
GASTONIA—E. Gastonia Hardware Co.
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GOLDSBORO—Electric Sales & Service Corp.
GREENVILLE—V. A. Merritt & Son
HAMLET—Hamlet Appliance Service
HAZELWOOD—Haywood Electric Service
HENDERSON—Appliance Sales & Service Co.
HICKORY—Sterchi Bros. Stores
KINGS MOUNTAIN—Sterchi Bros. Stores
KINSTON—Appliance Center
LAURINBURG—Riddle-Evans Furniture Co.
LENOIR—Home Electric Co.
LEXINGTON—Butler Furniture Co.
LILLINGTON—Wilbourne Furniture Co.
LOUISBURG—Strickland Electric Co.
LUMBERTON—S. F. Coldwell & Co.
Welsh Brothers
MADISON—C & S Furniture & Appl.
MARION—Rice & White Furniture Co.
MOCKSVILLE—Hendricks & Merrell Furniture Co.
MONROE—Goodyear Service Store
Lemmond Electric Co.
MORGANTON—Marganton Hardware Co.
MT. OLIVE—Summerlin Electric Co.
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NEW BERN—Appliances of New Bern, Inc.
NEWPORT—Allen & Bell Hardware Co.
NORLINA—Traylor Appliances, Inc.
OLD FORT—Nartan Furniture Co.
OXFORD—Oxford Furniture Co.
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RAMSEUR—Brody Appliance Co.
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ROBBINS—Steed Furniture Co.
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THE CAROLINA FARM

FARMING

news and information
you can use

AGRICULTURE SECRETARY Benson announced last month that his department was launching a campaign to improve the quality of cotton produced this year. The decision was prompted by an expected high demand for good cotton. Benson pointed out that there is a surplus of cotton, but it is largely made up of low grades.

Meanwhile in North Carolina, a group of farm leaders and cotton growers adopted a set of five proposals they would like to see accepted by Congress. They asked for (1) a method of acreage distribution within the state that would permit planting of the full allocation (currently, many growers underplant their allotment, while there are others who would gladly plant more if made available to them) (2) a cotton pricing program that would allow the crop to compete on domestic and foreign markets without causing a loss in net income of growers; (3) consideration of market demand for various qualities of cotton in setting loan rates, and that this be included in the legislative intent of Congress in any cotton legislation; (4) determination of individual farm allotments, in 1959 and thereafter, by increasing or decreasing the prior year allotment by the percentage of change in the national quota; and (5) establishment of the concept of parity as basic to the welfare of cotton.

BRANDED: M. K. Allen of near Mocksville brought out a branding "iron" to catch the "person or persons unknown" who have been rustling his chickens. He tattooed his chickens in the web of the wing.

On June 20 wheat farmers will decide whether to set their support rate at 75 per cent or 50 per cent of parity. If a majority votes in favor of retaining marketing quotas, and penalties for overplanting, the support will be fixed at the higher rate; otherwise it will drop to 50 per cent. Either way allotments will remain in effect.

TENDER CARE plus a heat lamp saved all 10 pigs farrowed by Janice Plemmon's Yorkshire sow. Janice, a Madison County 4-H'er, converted a chicken house into a farrowing stall by installing guard rails around the wall, boxing off one corner, and plugging in an electric heat lamp. As the pigs were born, her brother, Jimmy, dried them with a cloth and placed them under the lamp away from the sow.

Oklahoma researchers have found that rapid cooling of freshly-drawn milk causes rancid flavor. When the scientists delayed cooling for one hour, the rancid flavor was eliminated in at least 80 per cent of the samples studied. They recommend that dairy-men having flavor troubles delay cooling of first milk put into a tank for one hour.

MORE THAN ENOUGH: Ray Baucom of Charlotte, Route 8, had plenty of feed during the winter and then some. He was able to sell \$400 worth of surplus hay after wintering his dairy cows. On top of that, he still has a full temporary silo to get the herd past dry weather. He has six acres of alfalfa and six acres of oats, barley, and crimson clover which in the winter his cows grossed more

than \$55 each, every single month.

A half-way job of treating peanuts for seed isn't enough. N. C. State College scientists tell of one commercial sheller who has been treating seed by simply adding a protectant to the seed in a half-filled lardstand and stirring the seed on the surface by hand. Tests show that 54 per cent of these seed would survive, while 42 per cent would survive without his treatment. On the other hand, 76 per cent can be expected to survive when treated by the standard recommendation.

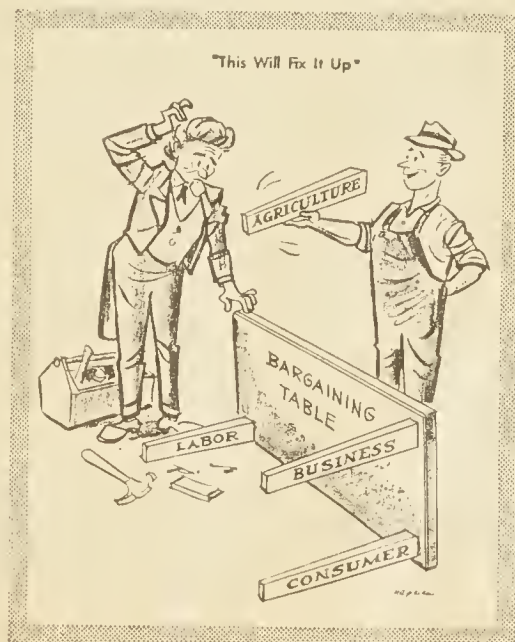
DON'T plant too much white corn, even though it has been selling high this spring. Present prices were caused by a short supply in 1957, and will likely promote a larger planting this year, which could depress prices below that of yellow corn.

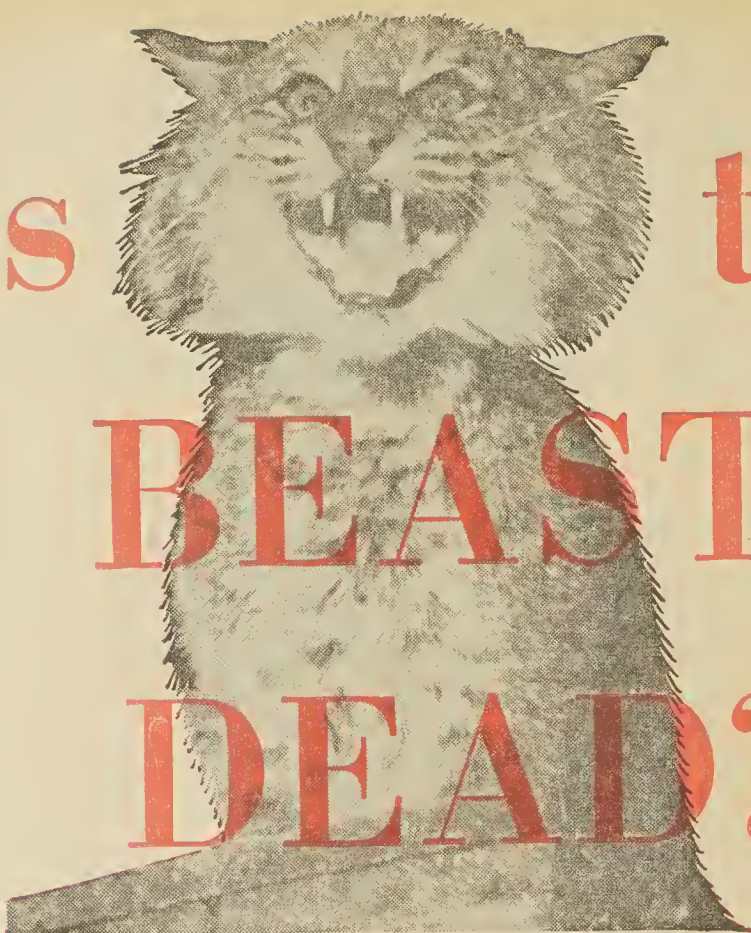
A wild game processor in Spokane, Wash., uses electric heat for meat smoking and curing. Two 500-kw strip heaters installed in the pit are hot enough to make hardwood sawdust smolder for smoking deer and other wild game.

BEAUTY SELLS: It doesn't add to the nutritional value of potatoes to wash and pack them, but it does give them more sales appeal. A report from Penn. State College tells of a study that compared the plain product with the fancy one. In Philadelphia stores, potatoes were selling for 49 cents per 10-pound bag. The College boys took the potatoes, washed them, and packed them in plastic bags. They brought 10 to 20 cents more than before. At 59 cents they outsold the 49-cent spuds by 7 to 6; at 69 cents they equalled the sales appeal of the 49-cent package.

Henderson County Farmer T. H. McLean is making money from an interesting hobby. A few years ago he started growing and propagating azaleas just for fun. This year he will sell about 2,000 plants. Some fun!

GOOD FOOD helps calves resist worm infections, according to Jack Kelley, animal husbandry specialist of the State College Extension Service. Recent research clearly indicates that undernourished calves are especially susceptible to worm parasites. Calves raised on fescue pasture in Georgia had more worms, and suffered more from infections, than animals on crimson clover or on temporary winter pasture of ryegrass, oats, and crimson clover. When the calves on fescue got supplemental corn, they had only one-third as many worms, made larger gains, and ate slightly more forage than when on fescue alone.





Is the BEAST DEAD?

By JOHN COREY

With the killing of a bobcat, the terror generated by the Beast of Bladenboro disappeared, but some think the real beast still lives

Is the "Beast of Bladenboro" still roaming Bladen County's murky swamps?

Four years ago this mysterious animal created national headlines and put the textile town of Bladenboro in a dither when the creature reportedly killed and sucked blood from six dogs and threatened to attack a young woman before being driven off.

Highly-colored press accounts of the alleged incidents stirred the ire and adventure instinct of hundreds of Tar Heels and out-of-state citizens. At least 1,000 hunters with 50 packs of dogs and armed with batteries of small-arm weapons poured into Bladenboro during the episode which lasted through six cold January days of 1954.

They joined local parties tracking the vampire-like marauder.

Bladen residents appreciated the help, but responsible officials like Mayor W. G. Fussell felt most of the volunteers were thrill-seekers who actually posed a danger greater than the animal with so many armed parties happy searcher could easily cause the death of another hunter rather than the animal with so many armed parties scouring the woods.

When professional hunter and guide Barry Lewis killed a bobcat while

hunting in another section of the county, Fussell saw an opportunity, right or wrong to end the touchy situation.

The mayor snapped a photo of Lewis' wildcat and sent the film to a state newspaper with the caption:

"The Bladenboro Beast Has Been Captured. This is It!"

Whether the cat was the beast or not, Fussell didn't know. But its picture in the newspaper certainly restored calm in Bladenboro. The horde of hunters and thrill-seekers left town and there's been no trouble since.

"We had to do something," Fussell recalls today. The town was armed to the teeth. Even small boys carried guns. Chief of Police Roy Fores and I knew someone would surely be shot accidentally."

And Mayor Fussell considered the whole affair a hoax anyway.

"The animal was about 90 per cent imagination, 10 per cent truth," he contends. "Newspaper reporters labeled it 'The Beast of Bladenboro' and called it a vampire."

Yet, Mayor Fussell, who has since relinquished his post, unknowingly touched off the scare.

For three straight days in January, 1954, Chief Fores received reports that

mangled dogs with blood sucked from their bodies had been found near Big Bay and Red Hill swamps skirting Bladenboro. Mayor Fussell considered the occurrences unusual and telephoned the information to a Wilmington newspaper.

"A little publicity never hurts a town," believes the ex-mayor, who learned its value managing a Bladenboro movie theater. But he didn't anticipate its full import in this case.

Next morning, the newspaper carried a two-columned front-page story proclaiming a "mystery killer-beast with vampire lust at large!"

Wire services quickly picked up the sensational-sounding story. Soon the entire nation cringed reading about the Bladenboro Beast.

The press accounts immediately brought in well-meant hunters with trained dogs for tracking big cats from Wilmington, Wadesboro, Tabor City, Fayetteville and several out-of-state places. Under Chief Fores' direction they combed the swampy barrens surrounding Bladenboro.

Newspaper, TV and radio men followed closely, daily calling in vivid accounts of the hunt, which was to last for six days and nights. As the news went out, more and more thrill-seekers

converged on the town. Even four fraternity boys from the University of North Carolina drove down to "help." The idea originated in a bull session at Chapel Hill.

The reporters' copy made exciting reading. Much of it appeared more imaginative than objective.

One newspaper printed in bold type that the vampire-like monster dragged a screaming dog into the depths of Bryant Swamp while members of a hunting party were only 100 feet away.

Another publication carried a story that a pet rabbit whose head had been bitten off and warm blood sucked from its insides had been found.

Nerves of the fear-stricken community tightened. They pulled even tighter when the beast reportedly charged a pretty Bladenboro mother, Mrs. C. E. Kinlaw, when she stepped to her porch at night to investigate cries of a small dog. The ghostly marauder fled into a bay near the mill village when the woman screamed and her husband rushed to her side.

Anger flared and offers of assistance poured in from the outside.

A long-distance phone call came from a man advising he'd arrive soon with

his elephant gun. U. S. Marines joined the search. Tourists detoured by Bladenboro to help. Officials considered calling out the National Guard.

Imaginative speculations by scores rose as to the animal's identity.

Some believed it a descendant of an escaped wild animal from a circus once playing in town.

Police Chief Fores ventured it was a mad wolf lurking in the wild reaches of Big Bay and Red Hill swamps.

Wilmington hunter S. W. Garrett, owner of a pack of bear dogs, judged it to be a large cat weighing about 100 pounds.

Many named it a maddened panther. The curator of the Raleigh State Museum rejected this possibility, however. A panther "never occurs in this country," Curator Harry Davis said. "We've checked on panther stories before. One turned out to be a big house cat."

Davis speculated the dog killer could be a coyote since "they've been traded around quite a bit, brought East as pets and released after owners got tired of them."

At the peak of the hunt Mayor Fussell himself added fuel to the scare

when he exhibited at his theater a fright-provoking movie called "The Big Cat." The film featured a sheep-eating wildcat which turned an English community into hysteria.

The Raleigh *News and Observer* tempered the whole episode with a humorous feature written by one Dr. Noah Lott, professor of Pantology, Corn Pone College. Laughed Dr. Noah Lott: "Now that Carolina has a panther cat, women will stay put, brats will come home before dark."

Bladenboro's post office swelled with mail.

One letter of indignation came from an Asheville humane society, objecting to risking dogs' lives hunting the beast.

An out-of-state writer wanted to buy the dog killer if caught alive. "There're too many stray dogs around my house, maybe he could rid me of them," explained the correspondent.

A one-arm sign painter capitalized on the town's new prominence. He painted and sold auto bumper plates bearing a picture of a cat-like monster with the inscription, "Home of the Beast of Bladenboro." Sales were good, he reports.

(Continued on Page 32)

Air-view of Bladenboro . . . the dog killer with a vampire lust reportedly originated in the woods south of the town (bottom of picture) and moved from east to west. Bladenboro is a farming center and home of a large textile mill.



lots of forage

ALL Summer Long



By S. H. DOBSON

Agronomy Extension Specialist

There are several alternatives to consider for summer forage. Some we have to plan a year in advance, and some we can start now. Let's take the cheapest ones first. Up to a point, forage that is harvested by the animals from perennial crops is the cheapest and generally the most dependable.

Summer grazing from alfalfa or alfalfa and orchard grass is on the increase. I believe that dairymen, on proper soils, need to expand their plantings of alfalfa.

With proper care alfalfa can be grazed without hurting the stand—this means putting enough animals per acre on the alfalfa to graze it down in one to five days, taking the cows off until the alfalfa is ready to cut for hay again—then cut or graze.

More and more dairymen are getting some coastal Bermuda grass. The milking cow does fairly well on coastal, but one way to stretch the supply of Ladino clover grass or even alfalfa is to have some coastal Bermuda grass for the dry cows and heifers, and keep them off the milk pastures.

Dairymen who are going to depend on coastal for their milking cows should make a real effort to keep it young, tender and well-fertilized. Maybe even a small patch of soybeans or Starr

millet for an hour's grazing each day would help stimulate the milk flow.

Irrigate

Some few dairymen who have an irrigation system in connection with another crop, and plenty of irrigation water, are irrigating Ladino clover to supply summer forage. This is certainly an alternative to consider where land is limited.

Generally, though, where the system has to be charged to the pasture, water pumped over much distance or slope, or is scarce, there are other things that would pay more.

Spring Silage

Many of our grazing and hay plants and our small grains do most of their growing in the spring of the year. Certainly, many farmers are using this spring growth for silage to be used as "summer forage insurance."

Most farmers are making good silage from these crops, but every now and then we run into some "gosh awful stuff." The moisture content must be right or something must be added to absorb the moisture. If it is legumes or immature grasses, a carbohydrate or a chemical is needed to help pre-

serve the material in addition to absorbing moisture.

One of the most productive summer forage crops is Starr Millet and the new Tifton Hybrid millet. The milk production per cow and per acre is quite good. It requires hot weather, water and fertilizer, especially nitrogen.

Plant after the soil warms up (about May 1) at the rate of 6 to 10 pounds per acre in rows or 20 to 25 pounds drilled or broadcast. Fertilize with a complete fertilizer at seeding—400 of 10-10-10 or equivalent. Topdress with 30 to 60 pounds of nitrogen when six inches high and after each grazing as needed. If planted early you should get three or four grazings during a normal season. Start grazing when 12 to 18 inches high and graze rotationally for best results. One-fourth acre per cow of Starr Millet can really help you over the summer hump. Millet has been far superior to Sudan grass on sandy soils.

In the upper Piedmont where Sudan grass is still popular, but where leaf diseases hit hard, a switch to the Tift variety would help solve this problem. In addition, there are other summer crops which can be used, such as soybeans that will keep summer milk flow high.



AROUND THE HOUSE

Electrical tips to help the
home handyman —
and woman, too.

By C. L. Overman
Agricultural Engineer

Overloaded

One of the appliance serviceman's biggest headaches is getting owners to read and follow the directions that come with washing machines. The housewife who overloads her washer is asking for trouble.

The average machine is designed to wash about nine pounds of clothes. Excessive loads, or uneven loads of light and heavy clothes, will strain the motor and gear mechanisms.

Check your instruction book to see whether you are following the loading procedure your manufacturer recommends. It's never too late to start following it and, by starting now, you may add years to the life of your machine.

Weather-Proof

The advent of electric lawn mowers, hedge clippers, outdoor lighting, and automatic rotisseries on grills has put electricity to work in the yard as well as in the house. Weather-proof (WP) outlets, strategically located around your house, will make these outdoor appliances more convenient and enjoyable.

WP outlets are equipped with screw-on caps for covering the receptacles when they're not in use. In installing the outlets, use grounding-type receptacles; most all outdoor electrical tools are equipped with grounding plugs that require special outlets.

Power Lines

Every once in a while we read about a homeowner who has been electrocuted when his TV antenna touched an overhead power line.

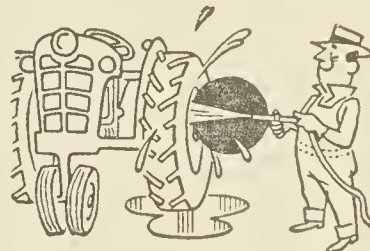
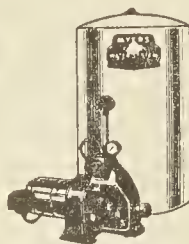
TV antennas should be no closer than 10 feet to the nearest power line. If an on-the-house installation is closer than that, put the antenna on a pole. Regardless of where the antenna is put, don't forget to ground it. The ground wire will help to protect you against lightning.

Run the antenna lead-in wire through lightning arrester. Connect the arrester to a ground rod and to the grounding system of the house.

DON'T WASTE WATER FOREVER . . .

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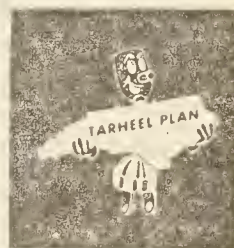
For details on the special Tarheel Plan offer being made in your area, see your local Electric Membership Corporation. Ask them for a FREE planning and cost estimate job to be made by your local Myers dealer.



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Cool 'Em!

Chickens and livestock don't like to work in hot weather any more than you do! You can't cool the sun but you can cool their quarters and put dollars in your pocketbook.

Whether you want a faster gain of weight or higher egg and milk production, electric ventilation will help you get it.

Either your County Agent or Electric Membership Corporation can help you plan the ventilation system you need. See them right away and get ready for the hot days ahead.

Fence 'em with *kilowatts*

*Quick, convenient and
cheap! Electric
fencing is best says
this co-op member*
By C. L. OVERMAN



Harvey Chase of Snow Hill talks fencing with G. L. Whitley, manager of Pitt and Greene EMC.

An investment of \$25 in a controller starts a farmer toward the cheapest fencing he can do. His wire, posts, and insulators cost about 6 cents per foot for a single-strand fence or 7 cents per foot for a double-strand fence. The total cost of an electric fence is less than one-fourth the cost of a woven wire fence.

Harvey Chase of Snow Hill, Route 3, reports that electric fencing is the cheapest of all. Chase said recently, "It took two men two days to fence in a patch of corn I always hog down. With my electric fence, I can do the job myself in a day's time and do it at less cost."

Electric fence equipment is inexpensive, but some caution must be used in buying it. The fence controller should be an Underwriter's Laboratories (UL) approved unit that is guaranteed against lightning damage. The oscillating, "on-off" controller is best,

for it puts electric current on the fence wire only at intervals and thus uses less electricity, and will not "ground out" easily. The oscillating action has a tendency to "cut" any weeds or grass that may otherwise ground the fence and make it less effective.

A lightning arrester is necessary for the protection of the controller (in some cases, lightning damage guarantee is void unless the controller is installed with an arrester). The lightning arrester serves to drain off excess electric energy caused by lightning.

A ground rod, of either one-half inch pipe or solid rod, four feet long, should be driven at least 3½ feet into the ground to assure a good ground connection. This ground is necessary if the fence is to be effective and if the lightning arrester is to be of any value. All wires connected to the ground rod should be attached by means of a

Fat in the Feed



North Carolina's long pasture season is a big boon to the state's beef cattle industry. Yet it's often quite a problem to get the desired high quality beef economically on pasture.

Animals need grain if they are to finish out to a high grade. Too much grain, however, means costly gains. Regulating the amount of grain eaten to exactly what is needed, on the other

THE CAROLINA FARMER

ground rod clamp. Using a clamp is the only way to be sure of a firm electrical connection.

Most electric fences are either one or two-strand. A single strand of barbed wire, 3½ feet off the ground, will hold grown cattle very nicely. Should there be calves, sheep, or other small animals inside the fence, a second strand 12 to 24 inches above the ground is needed. Barbed wire has proven most effective for hairy animals such as sheep, cattle, or horses.

Two strands of straight wire can be used for hogs and should be placed about eight and 18 inches, respectively from the ground.

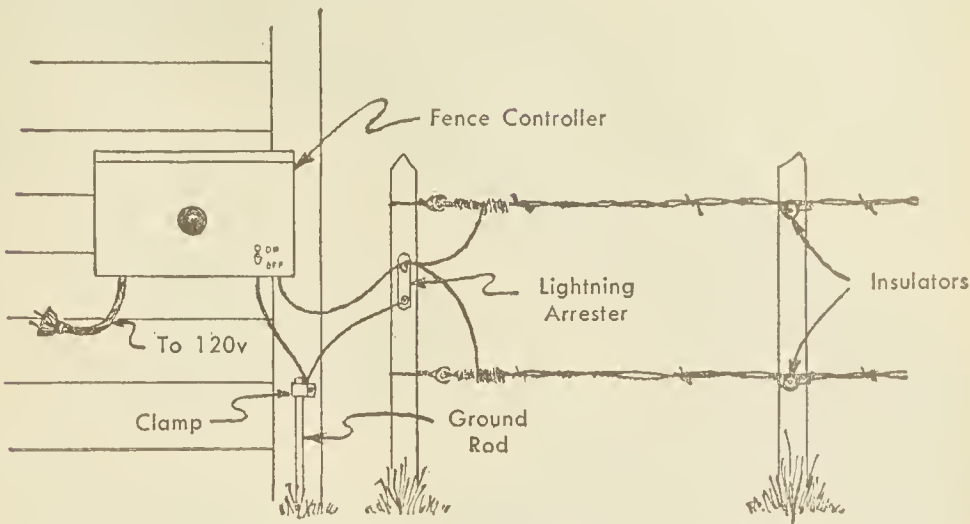
Creosoted or treated posts are a good investment for any fence. They cost very little more than untreated posts and will last much longer. Regardless of the type of post used, fence wire should be attached to the posts only by insulators. Wood is a poor insulator, particularly in wet weather, and bare wire will "ground out" on it unless an insulator is used between the wood and the wire.

Two types of insulators are used on electric fences: line insulators and corner insulators. There is more strain at the corners of the fence than at

any other point; therefore, heavy corner insulators must be used.

A well-constructed electric fence can be used either temporarily or permanently. As a permanent fence, it requires very little upkeep. As a temporary one, it can be easily moved when the time comes.

Homemade equipment has no place in an electric fence, particularly in the electric circuit. Homemade fence controllers have been known to seriously injure, or even kill, animals and children. Buy approved equipment and an electric fence will serve well and long—and inexpensively.



This is how an electric fence should be hooked up. Use No. 14 weather-

proof wire for the "hot" side of the fence and No. 10 wire for the ground.

hand, can take up a lot of time—maybe more than can be justified on many farms.

Recent research at North Carolina State College indicates a solution to this problem. Animal nutrition researchers E. R. Barrick and Milton B. Wise say that adding animal fat to the grain mixture is the key.

The added fat does two things: (1) It steps up feed efficiency. Steers gain faster on less feed. (2) It cuts back on the amount of concentrate eaten, making it possible to self-feed grain in small amounts.

Barrick and Wise self-fed ground corn containing 10 per cent yellow grease to 20 Hereford steers on Ladino clover-grass pasture last summer. Animals were graded for finish monthly and marketed as several reached high good or choice grades.

The steers averaged 750 pounds each as they went on pasture the last of March. They gained an average of 2.55 pounds daily on 6.8 pounds of corn and three-fourths pound of grease during the summer.

From the time the steers went on grass until marketed in August and September, they returned an average of 74 per head above the cost of the fat-corn ration consumed.

The researchers also tested the ability of salt to restrict the amount of grain eaten. Rations containing from 7 to 10 per cent salt were less effective than those with fat.

Steers on the salt-corn-pasture ration gained only 2.38 pounds daily. At the same time they ate more corn—7.31 pounds daily—than fat-fed steers.

For interested producers, Barrick and Wise offer the following 4-point program:

1. Buy heavy, high quality feeder calves in the fall.
2. Winter on pasture and roughage,

feeding only enough to get 1-1½ pounds gain per animal per day.

3. Keep on good pasture the following spring and summer. Self-feed ground corn containing about 10 per cent animal fat.

4. Market the animals in August and September as they reach high, good and choice grades.

The researchers believe that this program should enable more farmers to produce high quality beef economically. It looks especially good, they add, for smaller farms which have been unable to produce competitively before.

Next Month—The Winner!

Next month we'll announce the winners of the *Carolina Farmer* Running Water Contest. It was no easy job picking seven winners from the 745 readers who wrote in. There wasn't a single letter that didn't make us want to dash out and install a water system. We hope that those who don't win the grand prize of an installed water system with a cabinet sink, or one of the six other prizes of electric pump and pressure tank, can find a way to have running water before the summer's over. Any one of the brands, or your local electric cooperative, which joined the *Carolina Farmer* in sponsoring the contest, can help you get running water easily and cheaply. The brands that gave the prizes are Rapidayton, Red Jacket, Myers, Jacuzzi, Goulds, Fairbanks Morse, and Deming.

FIGHTING

FIRE

with PHONES

*Once the people of Farmington got their
co-op phone system, the way was cleared
for a rural fire department. This is how they did it.*

By E. P. HOLMES

Right at the crossroads that designates the village of Farmington is a beautiful little white building which houses three fire trucks, the rolling equipment of one of the most efficient volunteer fire departments in western North Carolina. It was made possible partly by a cooperative telephone system, but chiefly by an imaginative fund-raising campaign.

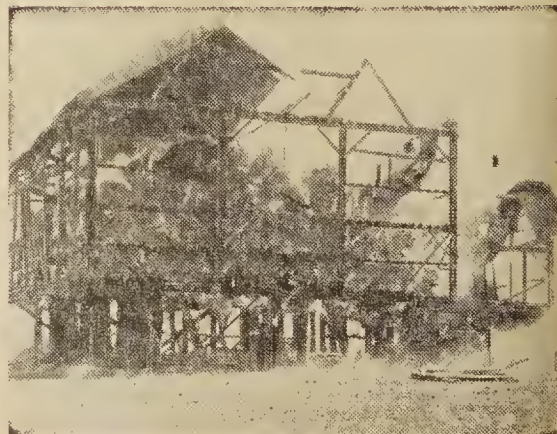
The way for an effective fire depart-

ment was paved by Yadkin Valley Telephone Membership Corporation, a co-operative which brings telephone service to 2,300 homes and businesses in Yadkin, Davie, and a small part of Iredell Counties. The co-op's office is in Yadkinville, but scattered across Davie and Yadkin Counties are many automatic exchanges located in small brick buildings.

The most remarkable thing about the

Farmington fire-fighting organization is how it was financed. Led by Wade Groce, who is vice-president of the telephone cooperative, a group of citizens just went out and asked for donations. They accepted anything, even a bushel of potatoes. Few donations ran very high—\$10 and \$20 mostly, a few hundred dollar bills, and one \$200 contribution.

The drive was a success, and Wade



Groce was named fire chief. The department bought three trucks: two now in use and one being rebuilt. The main truck is a GMC high pressure fogger 1954 model with an 800-gallon capacity. If firemen are able to close the doors and windows of a flaming building, this equipment permits smothering the fire with fog.

The second truck in operation is a six-wheel REO 1950 model, bought from an Army stock pile. It has 600 gallons capacity and can travel on or off the road. It can go almost anywhere a building is located.

A 1942 tanker, with 1,600 gallon capacity, is being rebuilt. It will be used mainly for forest fire fighting. The department also has a new bulldozer and plow for cutting fire lanes. It, too, was bought from the government. The department was able to buy the surplus equipment by making it available for Civil Defense duty.

Money for operation of the department is raised in a novel way. In the spring, people of the area have a clean-up week, during which they clean out their attics, cellars, and storerooms. Anything they can't use, they give to the Farmington Volunteer Fire Department. Firemen transport the "junk" to a central location where they hold a rummage sale. The spring cleaning has turned up everything from antique grandfather clocks to porcelain bedside



pots. Each year for the past three, the rummage sale has raised about \$2,000.

During the summer, three rural farm clubs promote ham suppers. Hams are donated and a plate sells for \$1. Each club feeds from 600 to 800 persons, raising another \$2,000 for the department.

That's not all. In the fall, the fire fighters hold turkey shoots all over the

county, charging \$1 a shot. The shoots add another \$2,000 to the kitty.

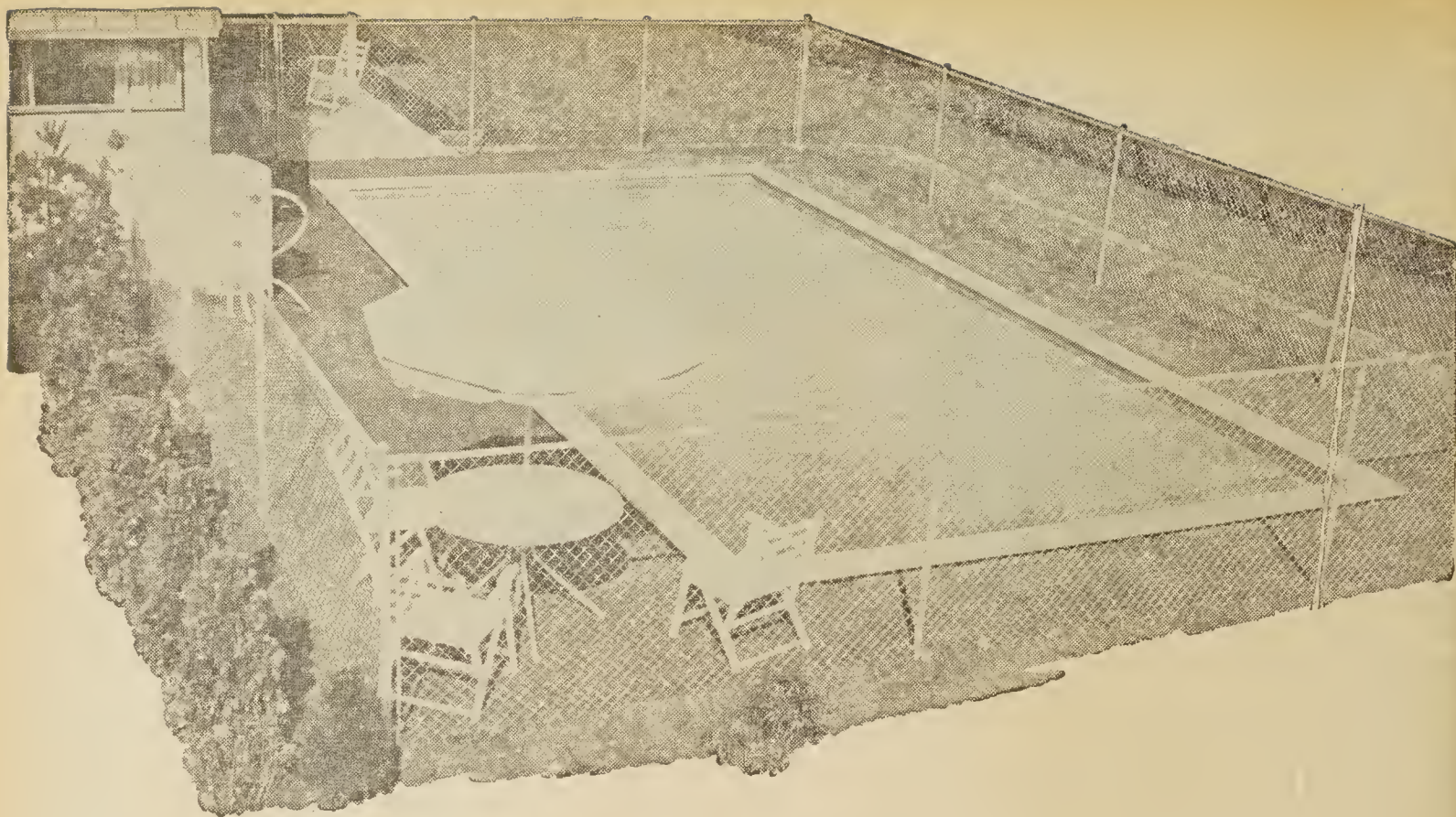
The organization is out of debt; in fact there's a surplus in the treasury. More important, the investment has been small compared to the property saved from fire.

A warning system which depends on rural telephones and short-wave radios

(Continued on Page 32)

The Farmington Volunteer Fire Department became possible with the establishment of the Yadkin Valley Telephone Membership Corporation.





BIG Splash in POOLS

*with prefabs, the
home swimming
pool becomes a reality
for almost every land
owner.*

ALL over the country you can hear it: the door slamming, the slap of naked feet against the ground, the whoop and holler—and the SPLASH!

No matter where it occurs—in New York, North Carolina, or New Mexico . . . chances are that door, feet, shout and splash all belong to truck driver Smith, salesman Jones, factory worker Brown. For the big thing this year, next year, and for years to come is the backyard swimming pool. Owners include farmers, oil riggers, accountants, insurance men, retired folks—just about everyone with a yen for healthful, invigorating, economical fun.

Yes—economical. A radio interviewee who is entering his third year as a swimming pool owner, recently explained: “You take the money we used to shell out for a three-week trip to the shore for the five of us and multiply it by five—or even four—and you’ve got the cost right there. I figure the next 20 or 30 years this baby will provide us with pleasure will be pure velvet.”

Thanks to the introduction of low-cost prefabricated pools, putting this pleasure within reach of even the most modest homes, people from every corner of the country are getting on the bandwagon. For every American who could dive into his own swimming pool in 1945, today there are 60. And, there’s every indication that the figure

will be zooming upwards indefinitely.

Reasons vary from family to family and range from convenience to psychological necessity. Many families find that once the pool has been installed, they give up the idea of ever moving. “You get so attached to it,” they often say, “you just don’t think about moving. It really gives you roots.”

The man on the radio came up with the most oft-repeated reason: even the most economical family runs up a sizeable vacation bill. Since the main reason for escaping to shore or mountains is to get away from the heat, the swimming pool answers the prime need of the majority of families. Then, consider the time, trouble, and expense saved by eliminating the long traffic-jammed drive to a resort area. Tried to go out lately? If you have, you’ve some idea of the cost. As more folks stick to home base to cut expenses, more of them are eyeing the yard as a natural point of rendezvous for entertainment. And with the growing trend toward patio living, a swimming pool is the natural adjunct to the leisurely life.

The pool, it’s been found, adds substantially to the net worth of a home owner’s property, too. In many cases, a home’s value increases more than the pool cost in the first place—especially if it was a do-it-yourself project. Such projects are catching on. A full-sized prefabricated pool, twice the size

of the average living room, is making it easy for every family to have its own. According to the manufacturer, Cascade Pools, it can be installed by a family in less than two weekends. They list 5 time-tested steps, once the excavation has been made by a local contractor. Here they are:

1. 4 man-hours to assemble walls
2. 8 man-hours to grade sand-bottom
3. 4 man-hours to set the liner
4. 16 man-hours to install coping and backfill around pool
5. Dive in with the kids . . . for one hundred thousand hours of fun and relaxation. You've got your own private vacation spot!

Which brings up another virtue pool owners never cease to praise. A pool in the backyard has proven about the best insurance there is for knitting a family closer together. It's a rare pool owner who has to guess where the kids are. He knows. And in the summer months, when time hangs heaviest on juvenile hands, the pool is probably the best mischief-preventer going.

Another reason for the "Big Splash" is the healthful aspect of swimming. Famed swim star Buster Crabbe says there simply is no better exercise. It calls more muscles into play than any other sport, and teaches, among other things, coordination, self-reliance, and discipline. Particularly, Mr. Crabbe points out, is the training in good common sense thinking, for kids (and adults) quickly learn that the application of a few simple safety rules in pools makes for added enjoyment of the sport. Crabbe is distributing copies of "swim and pool safety rules"

to kids all over the country, suitable for framing and posting at backyard pools, as part of the campaign to make healthful swimming a more important part of American life. We Americans, who are often accused of being flabby pretenders to good health, find swimming the most pleasurable way of tightening up loose muscles, keeping figures trim, and building up resist-

ance to various infections. But most of all, it's good family fun.

And when the pool is a do-it-yourself job, the family fun begins with the arrival of the prefab kit. The work becomes even more pleasurable and adds to your satisfaction once you dive into that cool water and realize you have built yourself a fun and vacation "resort" for many, many years.

Shrinking Daddy

The research division of a swimming pool manufacturer has turned up an interesting sidelight: the psychological impact a pool has on the smaller fry. It's been found that children often dread father as a symbol of authority. They see little of him from day to day (compared to Mom) and in his towering height he assumes all the dimensions of a fairy-tale ogre. (Could be a knight in shining armor too!)

Even Dad's clothing may come to symbolize authority and the frustration of childish desires. Those big shoes, that long belt, those oversized shirts . . . all appear enormous to a child. (One report concerned a little fellow who, when his father denied him TV privileges for a weekend as punishment, was caught in the act of clobbering Pop's hat with a baseball bat.)

In a pool, though, where comparative height disappears and Dad doesn't wear those gigantic garments, a child is apt to lose his fear. In fact, he may learn, as Dad teaches him to swim, that fathers are "good guys" who are simply interested in the welfare of their children.

The backyard pool makes for family togetherness. According to Cascade Pools, this is carried even further when the entire family participates in the installation of the do-it-yourself "Buster Crabbe" Prefab pool. Working as a team builds mutual respect and admiration, and when the family installs its own pool, they've done more than save on costs. They've created something of their very own; it's a worthwhile project.



Excavation for the pool should be made by a contractor. After that, the family can install the pool themselves . . . in 32 man-hours.



The manufacturer says with the new "Buster Crabbe" Prefab pool kit, any home owner can install a pool in his backyard in less than two weekends.

STRETCHING DOLLARS

By W. T. CRISP

● FOR SALE

DELIVERED at your door: Kilowatt-hours.
One for a nickel. Three for a dime.

You've never seen that message in your local paper or on your electric cooperative's headquarters building, and you probably never will. But a sign bearing some such sales slogan would not be inappropriate on any co-op building in North Carolina.

For electricity, more than any other "commodity" you buy, really gets "cheaper by the dozen"—much cheaper.

For instance, the average co-op member in North Carolina pays 4.6¢ per KWH if he buys only 100 KWH in a month; but this price comes down to 2.5¢ if he buys 300 KWH, and gets down to 1.8¢ if he buys 1,000 KWH.

As usual, averages don't tell the whole story. The particular rate you are paying for power may vary either above or below the average rates for the state as a whole. But no matter where you live, no matter what particular retail rate your co-op has, the basic principle holds true: The more electricity you use, the cheaper each KWH becomes.

This is true even for members of Ocracoke Electric Membership Corporation. For 100 KWH they pay \$8.00—8¢ per KWH; for 1,000 KWH they pay \$35.00—3.5¢ per KWH. This is, admittedly, a high premium for electricity, but the price comes down over 200% from the lowest KWH bracket to the 1,000 bracket. (Ocracoke has only 200 members. The co-op generates all of its power by diesel engine. These two facts explain the high retail rates that are necessary.)

Co-op rate structures, like those of the power companies and municipal electric systems, *must* charge more per KWH in the smallest blocks of power sold. The reason for this is quite simple: It requires from \$300 to \$500 in investment by the co-op to be able to serve each member's meter. The only way to recover this investment, of course, is through retail revenues.

Higher rates are charged in the smaller KWH blocks to assure the minimum return necessary to pay off this investment.

But from Haywood to Hatteras, co-op members in North

Carolina today are paying far less for power than they were 15 or 20 years ago. In 1940 their average per-KWH bill ranged from 7¢ to 10¢. Today it is less than 3¢. What has brought about this change?

Two things. First, 25 co-ops have reduced rates a total of 44 times since they were organized. The extent of these reductions has varied from slight to considerable, but all of them have made it somewhat cheaper to buy power.

Second, co-op members are using far more power than they once did. Fifteen years ago the members of many co-ops used only 15 to 40 KWH per month (electric lights and a radio were the only "equipment" involved). In 1957, the *average* co-op members in the state was using 256 KWH per month, which means that thousands of members were using far more than that.

If you are like nearly every other electric power user in America, you often entertain serious questions or doubts about your power rate. (The practice of complaining about power and telephone rates has virtually become a "constitutional" right, exercised by everyone, no matter where he gets his power or what he pays for it.)

In the second article on rates, to be published in the July *Carolina Farmer*, a more thorough consideration will be given to what actually determines the particular retail rates you have, as well as those of the power companies. Before taking that up, every co-op member should look very carefully at some of the factors that affect his thinking on the power bill he pays every month.

The habit of questioning the accuracy of your power bill by comparing it with your neighbors' is almost universally practiced. The differences that show up often give rise to the suspicion either that your meter is faulty (you don't question your own reading, of course!) or that the co-op is favoring some members over others.

In probably 99% of such cases your meter is *not* faulty.

In 100% of such cases your co-op has *not* discriminated in favor of or against any member!

Here are some of the factors that neighbors overlook in comparing power bills:

1. Different families have different appliances; some have more, some less.

2. Different families have different *size* appliances. This, naturally, affects the amount of power used.

3. Different families with the same appliances—even with the same size appliances—will use them differently.

4. Families vary in size, age and habits. All of these factors will produce different use habits where electric equipment is concerned. (You'd be surprised what just the difference in lighting habits alone will produce as between families of the same size and ages, and living in the same size residence.)

5. Identical appliances, identically used, can produce different demands on the meter if one of them is old or defective in comparison with the other.

6. Bad wiring is not only often dangerous, but it makes appliances less efficient.

To put it bluntly but truthfully, 99 times out of 100 the difference between your bill and that of your neighbor's is caused by one or more of the foregoing factors—not by a faulty meter and not by co-op discrimination.

First in a series of two articles on electric rates in North Carolina

Take the Labor Out of Dairying

Now he's not advocating "plain old laziness," but Guy Parsons says that there's no excuse for so much drudgery in dairying.

Parsons, dairy specialist for the N. C. Agricultural Extension Service, says that to cut down on some of this unnecessary work the farmer must: (1) Stop lifting and carrying everything to and from the cows; (2) stop carrying the hay, silage, bedding and milkers to the cows and milk and manure from them.

How do you get around lifting and carrying all this? Here's how Parsons suggests doing it:

(1) Store hay on the ground and let the cows eat right out of storage. If you put the hay overhead you make yourself lift and carry each ton two extra times.

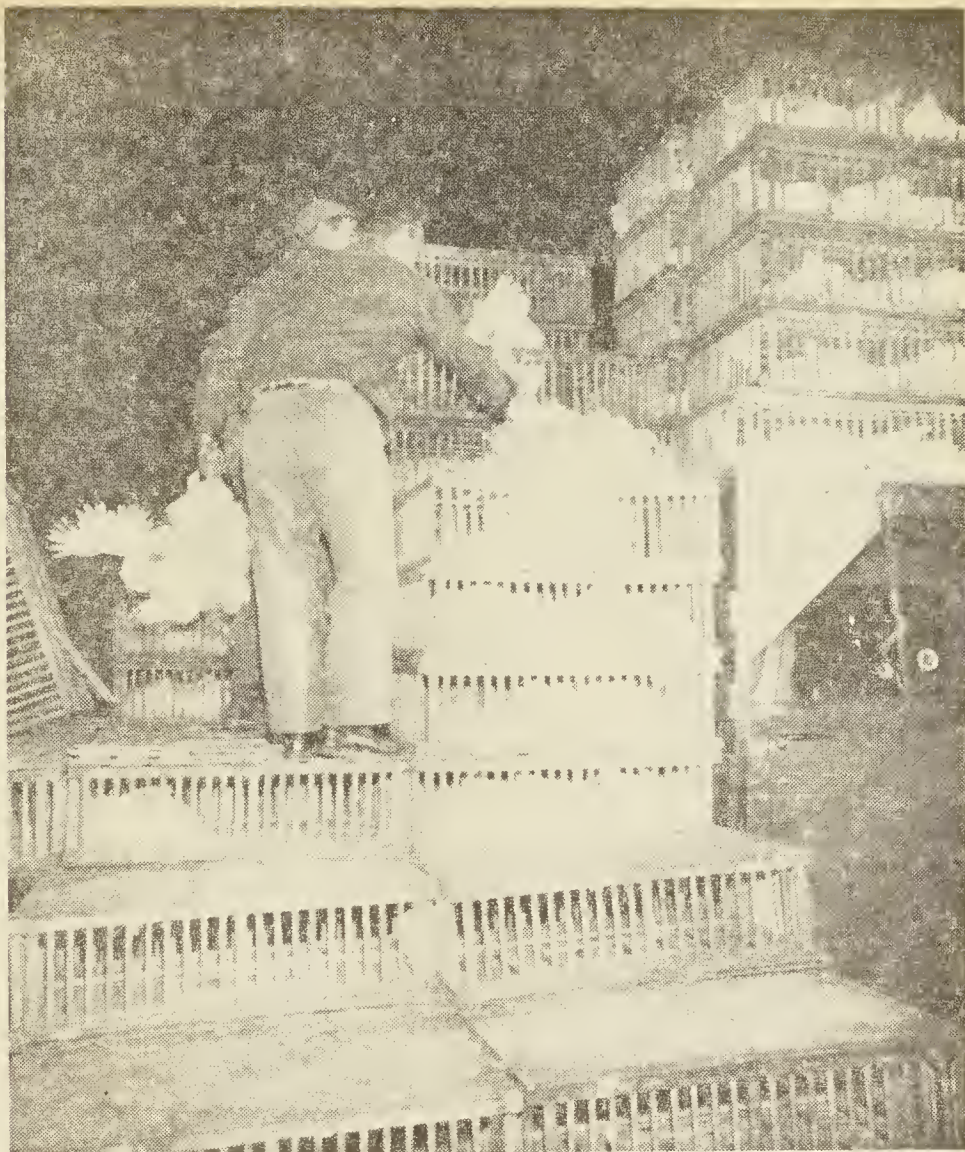
(2) Store silage on the ground and self feed. It's being done successfully with trench silos and above-ground bunker silos. With an upright silo, use a mechanical unloader that empties into a self-feeding bunk or onto a mechanized belt that moves the silage to the cows. This saves you handling each ton of silage three times.

(3) Let the cows bring the milk to the milkers—and when they get there, let them stand on a platform where you can work easier.

(4) Let pipelines carry the milk to a bulk milk tank, rather than using a dozen cans.

(5) When possible, put grain over the milking parlor in a big bin. Gravity will bring it down to each feed manger where a metering device will measure out the correct amount for each cow.

(6) Store bedding on the ground level near the bedding area where you need it. Ground level storage saves lifting and handling the material two or three times.



A New Way to Load

By HAROLD PARKER

A new method of loading promises substantial savings in costs of moving broilers from farms to processing plants, according to State College farm economist William R. Henry.

Crating broilers on the truck instead of on the ground, he explains, lowered hauling costs 15 cents per 100 pounds of processed weight in a recent check.

Ready-Made Steps

In this method, only two rows of crates are taken off the truck. These are used to make steps up to the truck bed. Then each "catcher," using these steps, carries his birds up on the truck for crating.

Most North Carolina haulers, according to Henry, now crate on the ground, weigh on a platform scale and then load the crates back on the truck.

The saving, Henry points out, is in the labor involved. Following one crew working out of Asheville, he found that on-truck crating reduced labor requirements by one-third during a month's time.

Saves Almost Three Hours

Only 5.17 man-hours were required per 100 crates with on-truck crating compared to 7.99 man-hours with on-ground crating.

Changing to on-truck crating means broilers will have to be weighed by truck scales at the plant. However, Henry believes this should be to

(Continued on Page 32)

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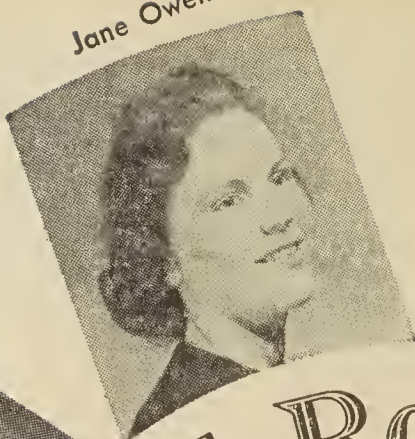
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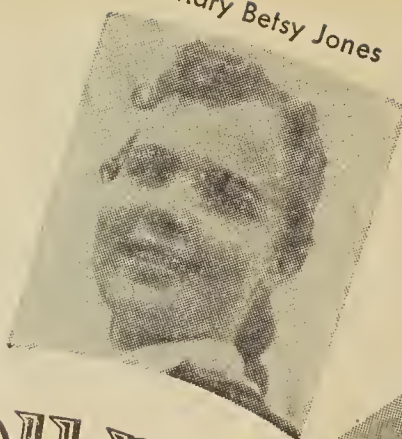
Robert Glasgow



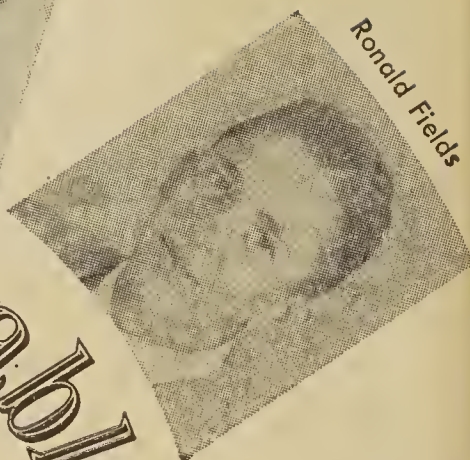
Jane Owen



Mary Betsy Jones



Ronald Fields



Rural Roundtable

This Month
our Teen panel
Answers The Question:

Should teen-agers "go steady"?

JANE OWEN (17)

Seagrove (Randolph Electric)

"Since I have been acquainted with both pro and con of 'going steady,' I have formed some very definite beliefs about the matter.

"'Going steady' limits your friends. It puts a damper on many activities that one might otherwise enjoy. I think a couple should wait until they are ready to be engaged before 'going steady.'

"I am aware that in some schools and communities unless you do 'go steady' you are left out of a lot of things. But usually that's only when the couples depend on each other for such things as transportation, getting home work, party invitations and such.

"The advantages of 'going steady' don't compensate for the fun and enjoyment one has when he has several friends."

ROBERT GLASGOW (14)

Halifax (Roanoke Electric)

"I wouldn't particularly want to go with the same girl everywhere I went. I think I would get tired of seeing the same person all the time—and she might get tired of me. I'd rather meet and get acquainted with others of the opposite sex.

"However, if the couple's parents don't mind and if the boy and girl go to teen-age social affairs together along with other teens, I think going steady is all right."

MARY BETSY JONES

Lansing (Blue Ridge Electric)

"I do not believe that teen-agers should 'go steady' because at this age they may become too closely attached to each other. This tends to lead to early marriages—usually before the couple have completed their education.

"I feel that a young boy or girl should 'play the field' for a few years in order to make a wise choice in marriage, which would prevent divorce in later years."

RONALD FIELDS

Tar Heel (Four County Electric)

"I don't think teen-agers should 'go steady' when they first start dating. Many boys and girls who are 'going steady' now wish they weren't because they would like to go out with other dates.

"The only exception I make is this: When a boy and girl date many times and find they enjoy being with that person more than anyone else, I think it is permissible for them to 'go steady.'"

WILL PAY \$5 FOR ROUNDTABLE QUESTIONS

This month's question was submitted by many of our teen readers. So, to play fair, we used the question of Carol Mashburn, Rt. 1, Star.

Carol's question was used because she was the first teen to submit the question some months ago.

Carol is president of her Sophomore class at Star High School, member of the Student Council, Beta Club, FTA, 4-H, Glee Club, and plays basketball.

She's the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Mashburn, members of the Randolph Electric Membership Corporation.



Do you have a question you'd like our panel to answer? Each month we pay \$5 for the best question received.

Here's all you have to do to be eligible for the \$5: You must be a teen-ager and your parents must be members of a rural electric cooperative.

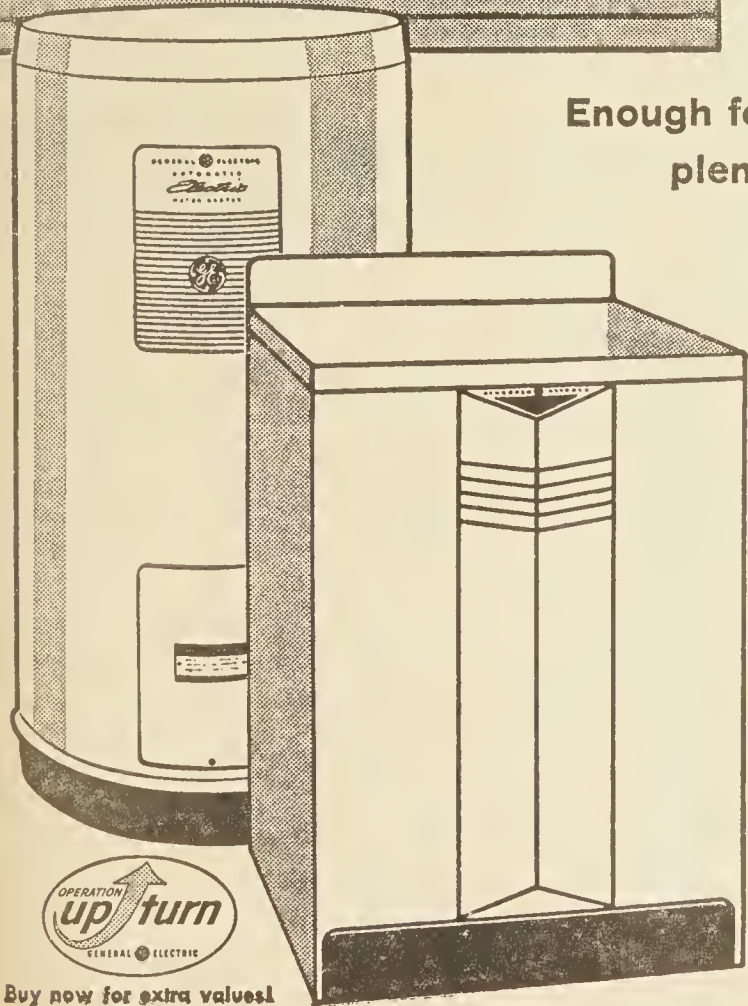
Send your question, written in your own handwriting to: Rural Roundtable, *The Carolina Farmer*, Box 1699, Raleigh.

Along with the question, send the following information about yourself: (1) Your name and the name of your parents. (2) Your address. (3) The complete name of your electric cooperative. (4) Name of your high school and the grade you're attending. (5) Your age. (6) Clubs in which you participate and special talents.

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TEEN LETTERS

Since our panel considers only one question each month, many other comments and questions submitted stay around until they lose their timeliness. We thought you would like to see them while they're "hot," so from now on we'll carry letters that are particularly timely. At some future date, we will ask our panel to comment on some of the questions you see here, and when we do we will send the writer our check for \$5. If you disagree with our panelists on any subject, or feel like giving your own opinion, please write to: "Becky," Rural Roundtable, Carolina Farmer, Box 1699, Raleigh, N. C.

Steadies before College?

I am one of the young co-op readers of the *Carolina Farmer*. I think it's a very interesting magazine. Especially do I like the Rural Roundtable discussions. They not only help us to become better teenagers on dates, but in many other ways.

My question is: "Should a senior high school student go steady when he is planning to enter college the next year?"

Doris Morrow
Marshville, RFD
(Pee Dee Electric)

I believe the panel fully answers Doris' question this month.—BECKY.

A Teen Reader

My parents have been taking the *Carolina Farmer* for quite awhile and they like it very much. But I had never been interested in this kind of magazine until about a month ago.

The magazine was lying on a table in our living room one day and I

thought I'd just look through it. As I thumbed through it I got interested in the "Legend of the Dogwood Tree" (CF, April) and from then on, I've really enjoyed reading it.

Judy Newman
Mount Airy, RFD
(Surry-Yadkin Electric)

Teachers' Problems

I have a question for the teen panel: "Do you think a teacher should discuss personal problems in the classroom?"

Lynda Hicks
Wake Forest, RFD
(Wake Electric)

Stepmother

As a teen of almost 16 years, I have had the experience of keeping house for a little more than four years. My father remarried two years ago, and now my stepmother and I do not get along very well. I would like to have the panel's suggestions for learning to understand her better.

Name Withheld

Parents and Smoking

Do you think you should tell your parents you smoke or should you keep it a secret and slip around?

Another question we would like answered is: "How old should a girl be before she starts wearing earrings and lipstick?"

Frances Manning
Seven Springs, Rt. 2
(Tri-County Electric)

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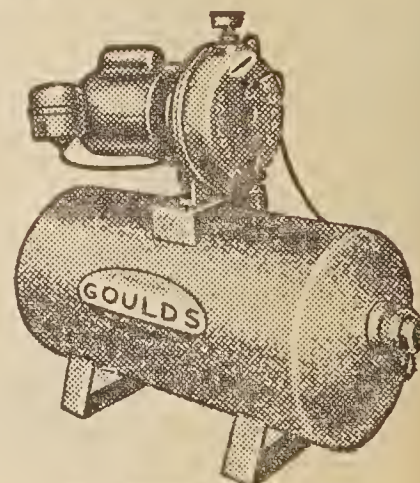
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The Carolina Homemaker

EDITED BY REBEKAH RIVERS

“...To have and to hold”

YOur Wedding

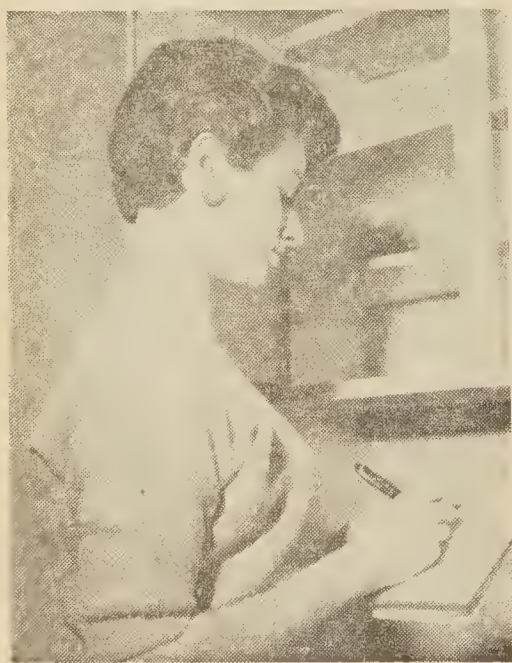
*"Needles and pins, needles and pins,
When a girl marries, her good luck begins."*



READY FOR THE GET-AWAY. Robert helps his bride into a gay automobile.



READY FOR THE WEDDING. Johnsie puts last touches on head piece fashioned from inexpensive pill-box hat.



READY FOR HOUSEKEEPING. Johnsie looks at bare shelves in new apartment and makes her first shopping list.

It's June again, and hundreds of rural couples in North Carolina are lovingly making plans for the biggest event in their lives — their wedding.

If you're one of those happy girls with a diamond sparkling on the third finger of your left hand you shouldn't let a limited budget prevent your having a church wedding, witnessed by friends who want to share your happiest of days. With very careful planning and the help of friends, you can have a charming wedding with all the frills and flowers.

The very first thing for you and your fiance to do is to visit your minister and set your date. Remember that the wedding ceremony is above all a religious rite, and that the plans for the actual ceremony will be dictated by the wedding ceremonial of your church, with your minister directing it. Even the amount and placement of your floral decorations are dependent upon the rules of your church concerning these things. (Some churches, for example, will allow very few decorations around the altar.)

After you have discussed these things with your minister, you're ready to make your plans.

Either buy or borrow a good, practical etiquette book which will be of great help to you in your planning.

If you're trying to keep your costs low, the expensive engraved invitations to your wedding can be replaced by informal, handwritten notes to be mailed two weeks before the ceremony. These should be written by your mother. Or, if you live in a very small community, you and your fiance might want to visit friends and give them a warm, oral invitation to be with you on your big day. Our bride-of-the-month, Johnsie Thomas, had her minister invite the entire congregation of the church to her wedding at a worship service.

Above all, remember that all those people who have watched you grow up are interested in you, so include as many of them as possible on your invitation list.

When you ask a friend to serve as a bridesmaid or maid of honor, be considerate of *her* budget, too, when planning her costume for the wedding. Re-

member she has to pay for her dress and while she'll certainly want to please you in the choice of her dress, chances are she'll want something she can use later.

As for your dress, you don't have to spend a lot of money to have a beautiful wedding gown. If you or your mother sew, you can fashion a beautiful gown out of such inexpensive materials as dotted Swiss or voile.

The groom will, of course, choose the ushers and his best man from his circle of friends, but what they'll wear will be governed by the type wedding you're planning.

As soon as word of the wedding gets out in the community, gifts will start arriving. Keep a very, very careful list of them as they arrive, and write thank-you's as they come in or as soon after the wedding as possible. Always mention the gift itself in your thank-you's, so your friends will know you really did appreciate their thoughtfulness.

It's a nice idea to fix a pretty table covered with a white or pastel cloth (sheets, gathered at the ends with satin ribbons, are very pretty), or which to display your gifts. Friends will soon start coming by for a peek at the gifts, and they'll enjoy them even more if they're prettily displayed.

Floral decorations for the church can be as inexpensive or as expensive as you wish to make them. If you want to turn the decoration of the church over to a florist, specify the amount of money you can spend on the decorations, and then make your plans with the florist accordingly. Of course, you must include in your flower plans your bouquet, boutonnieres for the groomsman and groom, bouquets for the bridesmaids, corsages for the mother of the bride and groom. (The groom pays for the bridal bouquet, the boutonnieres, and the corsages.) You may want to order corsages for other special people, like the musicians.

If you haven't money for a florist don't let this stop you. Your friends are ready to help you out, and some of the prettiest weddings on record have been decorated with flowers from community gardens, arranged by friends of the bride and groom. Don't

(Continued on Page 31)

Bridal Showers



Johnsie views with pride the linens she received from friends at shower.



BRIDAL LINENS

Doting friends and relatives of the bride usually send her on the road to matrimony with snowy stacks of sheets and pillowcases.

And if the new homemaker follows proper laundry procedures when washing her "hope chest" linens, it will be many, many years before she'll have to dip into the family budget for new ones.

White sheets should be washed in the hottest water available. They should be sudsed for five minutes in the washer, rinsed thoroughly, and spun dry. If bleach is used, it should be diluted and added to suds. If sheets are dried on the line, they should be folded evenly from hem to hem, straightened at the edges, and arranged evenly over the line so that they will come off folded in quarters.

The bride's new pillows require very little special attention. They should be fluffed daily and aired out doors in the shade once a month.

And those fluffy new gift blankets that are a special pride of all new brides can be washed perfectly in an automatic washer. But the manufacturer's directions should be followed.

THE romantic poet, Robert Southwell, wrote, "... For love is full of showers." Happily, though, the June bride has already weathered some of the "wintry" showers that are a part of every love story, and the showers that are coming her way these days are of the spring and laughter variety.

If you're "showering" a bride in this month of love, you can let your imagination run wild in your planning. There are a million different kinds of showers that have been thought of—and probably a million more still bottled up in the mind of woman. Have you tried any of these:

Blue Monday Shower (gifts should include anything pertaining to wash-day: laundry baskets, washing powder, soap, starch, etc.), Can-Can Shower (gifts of canned goods), Lingerie, Hosiery, Pantry Shower (a very practical theme), Recipe (guests should bring favorite recipes in pre-arranged fashion), Clean-up Shower (gifts of mops, brooms, etc.), Penny Bank Showers (guests bring pennies to be placed in decorated piggy bank).

As you can see, you can choose any theme, plan your decorations, entertainment, and, if possible, food around it—and you, as well as the bride, are

in for a good time.

You can assure yourself a successful party if you do some advance planning. Be a list maker—one for the guests and one for the party menu. Keep another list for what you need to do around the house in the way of special cleaning and polishing.

When making your guest list, be sure that you're asking only close friends of the bride. Showers should be intimate affairs. And if several showers are being given for the bride you're entertaining, try not to have the same people who have been at the others. This becomes very expensive for your guests. And, of course, you should consult the bride about the guest list before inviting anyone, unless the shower is to be a surprise.

And even if the bride knows about the shower, it's more fun to invite her a half hour later than the other guests. The gifts will be arranged when she arrives and everyone will be excitedly awaiting her.

If you have special questions you want to ask concerning bridal showers, or if you need help in planning decorations or refreshments for your party, the Carolina Homemaker staff would be delighted to help you. Just drop a note to: Carolina Homemaker, Box 1699, Raleigh.

Our Bridal Couple

We're sure all our homemaking readers will agree with us that we couldn't have found a more attractive couple to illustrate our "June Wedding" issue than Johnsie Treadaway and Robert Thomas.

Johnsie and Robert both grew up on farms in Anson County; they attended the same public schools; worshipped in the same Baptist Church; moved to the same town (Charlotte) to work after high school.

Like so many North Carolina wedding couples, Johnsie and Robert met

in the charming little church (New Home Baptist, Peachland) where they were married on Easter Sunday. Rev. M. L. Haywood, who is the couple's friend as well as their minister, performed the wedding ceremony (see photo page 25).

Johnsie is the daughter of Mrs. Bessie Treadaway of Rt. 1, Peachland, and Robert is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Onas Thomas, also of Peachland, Rt. 1. Both families are members of Pee Dee Electric Membership Corporation at Wadesboro.





"To feed her man she'll need just lots of kitchen gadgets, pans and pots."

Every June bride, we're sure, will want to clip this month's recipe from Carolina Kitchens. It's sure to please their new husbands even more than did their pretty wedding dresses.

Our "lemon-pudding-of-the-month" comes from a Randolph Electric member, Mrs. J. Waldo Woody, Ramseur, Rt. 1. She tells us that the pudding recipe is a favorite of hers and that it was given to her by the wife of a former president of Guilford College, Helen T. Binford.

Mrs. Woody is the wife of a retired Friends minister. She's a member of the Holly Springs-Pleasant Ridge Home Demonstration Club, which she serves as chairman of the International Relations Committee, and writes that, in that capacity, she "was very fortunate in getting to go on the Home Demonstration tour to the United Nations building."

"People fascinate me," says Mrs. Woody. "I love them—especially the young ones."

Mrs. Woody grew up as the "middle" one of fifteen children on a farm in Mecklenburg County. Twelve of these fifteen children grew up to teach in the public schools of North Carolina. And our homemaker was one of the twelve, having taught for twenty years.

CAROLINA FARMER RECIPE FILE



Submitted by:
Mrs. J. Waldo Woody
Rt. 1, Box 81
Ramseur, North Carolina

LEMON PUDDING

2/3 cup flour	Butter (size of egg) melted
1 cup milk	Juice and grated rind of 1
2 egg yolks	lemon
(beaten well)	2 egg whites, beaten stiffly

Mix flour, milk, egg yolks, butter, juice and rind of lemon together. Add egg whites. Mix. Pour into an ungreased pan, set in a pan of hot water. Cook in moderate oven (325° F.) thirty minutes. Serve hot or cold. It's good either way. Recipe makes 4 large or 6 small servings.

Over The Lines

with Becky



Diamonds, shoes, and wedding cakes

Did you ever wonder where our wedding customs first began—why we tie old shoes to the groom's car, why the wedding cake is in tiers, who gave us the custom of the engagement and wedding ring, or why the bride wears a veil?

I've wondered about these things many times, and, after attending Johnsie Thomas' lovely wedding in April, I took myself to Raleigh's public library and proceeded to do a little reading on wedding customs. Here are a few of the interesting tid-bits I found:

Engagement and Wedding Rings. In the very early days, an engagement was signified by breaking a piece of silver or gold into two pieces, one for the woman and one for the man. And in the early Anglo-Saxon engagement ceremony, the man gave his pledge to wed a certain fair lady. The pledge included a ring which was placed on the maiden's right hand where it stayed until after the wedding. Then it was transferred to the left hand. The circular shape of the wedding ring signifies unending affection, making it a symbol of both parties to keep their wedding vows. It is still worn on the third finger of the left hand because it was once believed that a small artery ran from that finger to the heart.

Bridal Veil. Though the modern groom knows well the face of his bride, the veil she wears on her wedding day dates back to the days of the early Greeks and Hebrews, when it was the custom that the groom should not see his bride's face until after the wedding ceremony.

Throwing Old Shoes. The exact origin of this custom is not known, but it is thought that it once had something to do with ancient ceremonies in connection with property. (Remember that not too long ago, wives were considered the "property" of their husbands.) During one period cast-off suitors of the bride threw the shoes angrily at the groom! Of course, today we don't throw the shoes; we just tie them to the back of a gaily bedecked automobile.

The Wedding Ring. The handsome tiered cake that has a prominent place of honor on the bride's table is probably the modern day counterpart of the barley or wheat cake which was eaten by the bridal couple (in the presence of ten witnesses) during the wedding ceremony of the early Romans.

And why is today's cake in tiers? Well, it was once the custom in England to pile hundreds of little spiced cakes in a mound so the bride and groom would have difficulty kissing over the top of it. If they succeeded, they were assured a life of happiness. A cook, watching the ceremony, decided that the cakes could be welded together—hence, the lovely tiered wedding cake of today.

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Fashions for the Summer Bride



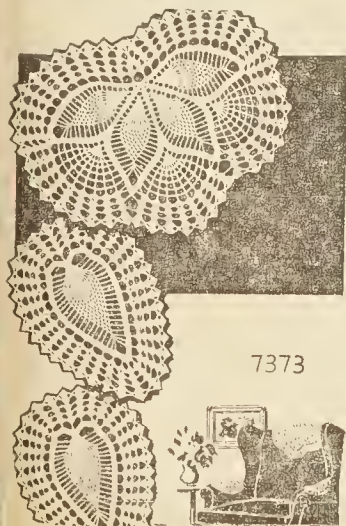
9058—A slimming style for the larger figure—sundress with scalloped bolero that buttons on at neckline. Printed Pattern in Women's Sizes 36-48. Size 36 dress, 4½ yards 35-inch fabric; bolero 1⅞ yards.

9370 — Smart sheath with panel-bodice, rounded hip pockets. Neckline is scooped in front V'd in back. Printed Pattern in Misses' Sizes 10-18. Size 16 takes 3½ yards 39-inch fabric.

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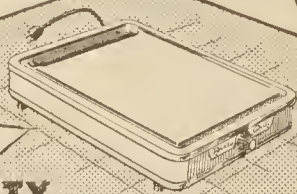


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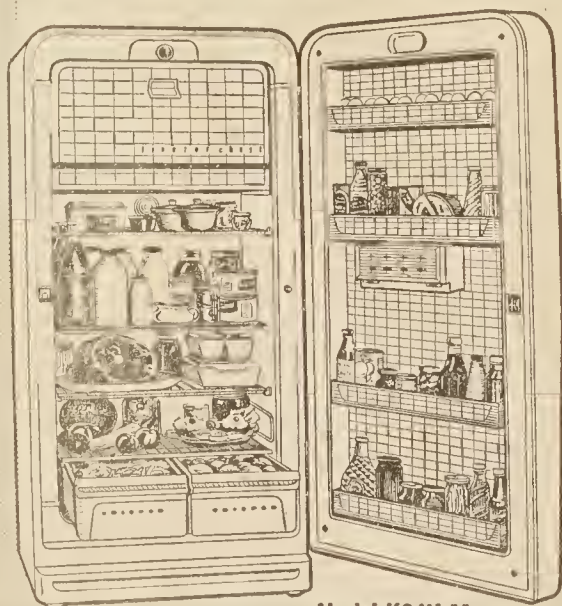
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YOUR WEDDING

(Continued from Page 26)

fail to ask your friends to help you in this planning: they'll love sharing their talents with you. Some enterprising friend of yours might even be clever enough to make your bouquets and corsages.

It's always nice to have special friends furnish the music at your wedding. There are very few brides who don't have many musical friends among their acquaintances, and some girls even use their church choirs for their nuptial music.

Don't feel that you have to have a reception following the wedding if you can't afford it, but if you have a few dollars left over, you can plan a very pretty wedding reception, serving only an inexpensive punch, cookies and mints. Here again, your friends are just waiting for a chance to help you in planning the reception, decorating, and serving.

Don't forget to buy gifts for your attendants, the musicians, and anyone else who has helped to make your big day a success. They don't have to be expensive — just a memento of the day that says a big "thank you." The groom buys gifts for the groomsmen and pays the minister.

Above all, make it a happy occasion, one that you will treasure in your memory storehouse forever.

If you have any particular questions on your wedding plans (trousseau shopping, reception menus, the rehearsal, etc.) we'll be glad to help you. Send your questions to: Weddings, the Carolina Homemaker, Box 1699, Raleigh, N. C.



THOSE WHO WAITED KNOW

We know who brought the lines in—
Brought the life in, you might say.
Those of us who put up
With the grind, the drudgery
Our city cousins long since had exchanged
For silent partners, leisure hours. . . .

Those who waited know
Who turned the lights on.

It took a good law, a fair loan
And faith in rural enterprise.
Our people brought the lines in.
Our co-op changed this picture.

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LINTON
Sampson Hardware Co.
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DENTON
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LIZABETH CITY
Nor-Car Furniture Co.
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FARMVILLE
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Davis TV & Appliance Center
FOUR OAKS
Four Oaks Electric Supply
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WALLACE
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WARRENTON
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WASHINGTON
Jefferson Gas & Appliance Co.
WILLIAMSTON
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Barefoots & Jackson, Inc.
King Furniture Co.
WILSON
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Rural Exchange

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New Loading

(Continued from Page 21)

growers' advantage since, on the average, the premium paid for bulk plant weight usually more than offsets the weight lost from the farm to the plant.

In addition to a saving in labor, Henry sees three additional advantages for on-truck crating:

(1) Fewer birds injured during catching and loading.

(2) Easier work since loaded crates do not have to be lifted from the ground to the truck.

(3) Platform scales are not needed.

"Together, changing to on-truck crating and bulk weighing at plants should increase return to most growers by more than one-fourth cent per live pound," Henry concludes.

"We must make these changes if we are to compete successfully with other broiler-producing regions for out-of-state markets. Our main competitors have already switched to these methods."

The Beast

(Continued from Page 11)

His town received gobs of publicity, but Mayor Fussell rejoiced when professional hunter Barry Lewis bagged the wild cat. Fussell saw it as a logical way to end the out-of-hand situation.

He named the cat as the beast. The explanation was accepted and the hundreds of armed hunters, packs of dogs, tourists, curiosity seekers, fraternity kids and Marines departed Bladenboro.

The textile and farm town has enjoyed serenity since.

Yet, the question remains: Was the Beast of Bladenboro myth or fact? Is it possible that the so-called vampire animal is still roaming Bladen's swamps readying to strike someday again?

Fight Fire

(Continued from Page 17)

is the heart of the fire department. Central headquarters is a funeral home where someone is on duty at all times. When a fire call comes in, the man at the funeral home pushes a button, which automatically alerts all firemen at the same time, sets off the siren, unlocks the fire house, and turns on the fire station lights. The trucks are always ready, since warmers are kept on the motors constantly. Every fireman has a short-wave radio on his car, and there's no time lost when an alarm goes out.



"I said, 'Do you take this man' . . ."

DICK ROGERS

TYRANT

Mother of small boy to child psychiatrist: "Well, I don't know whether or not *he* feels insecure, but everybody else in the neighborhood certainly does!"

* * *

MANY REASONS

Wife to sick husband: "What do you mean you have nothing to live for? The house isn't paid for, the car isn't paid for, the TV isn't paid for. . . ."

* * *

TERRIBLE!

A hotel owner reported that he had a guest at his place recently who waked up everyone in the house one night screaming, "It's in the phone book! It's in the phone book!" The proprietor got the house detective and they let themselves into the man's room with a pass key.

He was in the midst of a nightmare. They aroused him and asked what was the matter. "I was having a terrible dream," said the guest, apologizing. "I dreamed the income tax people wanted to send me a big refund, but they'd lost my address!"

* * *

TO CHARLIE

The will of the wealthy, but eccentric, man was being read and the relatives all listened expectantly. Finally the lawyer said: "And to my nephew, Charlie Smith, whom I promised to remember—'Hi there, Charlie!'"



"I will not wipe off that silly grin. I'm the blue bird of happiness."

Hale!

NO TROUBLE AT ALL

Discussing problems concerning teen-agers, one woman asked her neighbor, "Is your son hard to get out of bed in the morning?"

"No," replied the other. "I just open the door and throw the cat on his bed."

The neighbor was puzzled. "How," she asked, "does that waken him?"

Replied the other, "He sleeps with the dog."

TOO MUCH TROUBLE

The television salesman gave a convincing home demonstration when selling the remote-controlled television set. He installed the set in the home, then took the remote control a block down the street and switched channels without difficulty.

A week after the sale had been concluded the owner complained about the remote control.

"Doesn't it work?" asked the salesman.

"Oh, yes," said the customer, "it works just fine. But it's getting to be quite a nuisance going down the street every time I want to change the channel."

* * *

THAT'S DIFFERENT

An Indian living out west entered the local office of Internal Revenue to get some help in filling out his income tax. "How much was your income last year?" asked the clerk.

"Ugh," said the Indian.

"How many dependents did you have?" the clerk tried again.

"Ugh," replied the redman.

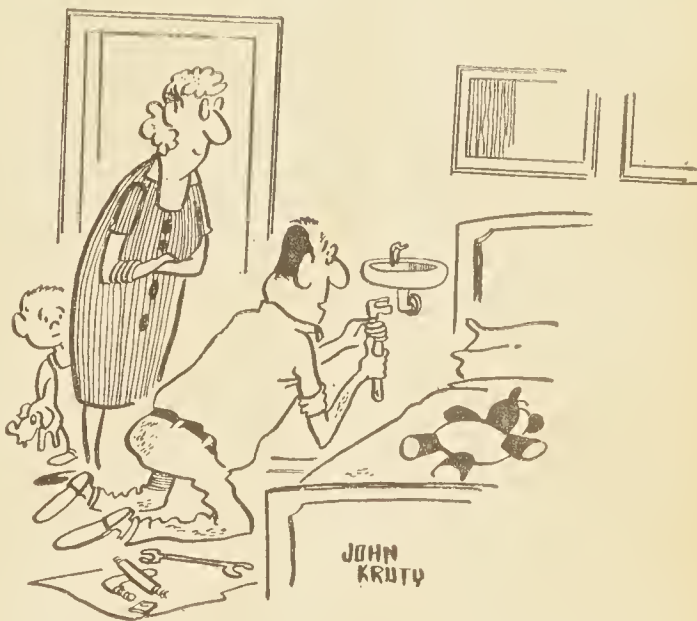
The interview continued along this line with each answer to the clerk's question being, "Ugh."

"Look," finally snorted the clerk. "You'll have to give me these facts. It may work out that the government will owe you a refund."

"Ah," said the Indian. "How much?"



"Go ahead, say it: You don't trust me."



"There!"

EDITORIALS

Improvement

We aren't surprised when we hear a bit of wisdom coming out of State College, but we are particularly impressed with the practical approach of W. C. Warrick, an Extension Service specialist.

Warrick's job is to help farm people build better houses than they now have, and he knows that this can be pretty tricky business. One of the biggest dangers is in frightening people away. When you mention "home improvement," most folks see a great big bill attached to it. Knowing they can't afford it, they never improve.

But as Warrick pointed out to the directors of Tarheel Electric Membership Association not long ago, "If you put door steps where there weren't any, that's improvement." More to the point, he reasoned that when a woman has been carrying water from the well all her life, you've given her a tremendous lot of help if you can just get the family to install a pump and run a pipe to a bare faucet in the kitchen. Even though she has to carry the water out, she doesn't have to carry it in. Maybe later the family can afford \$7 for a tin sink, cut a hole in the floor, and pipe the waste water down the hill. Ultimately will come a better disposal system, hot water, indoor bathroom, and, who knows, maybe a dishwasher?

The cost of improvement depends on where you start from, and we hope the thousands of North Carolinians without running water will bother to find out just how cheaply they can have it. Your rural electric cooperative will help you.

'Beyond the Hills'

Used to be a popular song which started, "Way beyond the hills of Idaho," which told of a place "you oughta go."

If the United States Senate has any more dealings with the Idaho Power Company, it looks like it will have to go there.

Scheduled to give lead-off testimony before the Senate Interior Committee in Washington last month, Idaho Power Company's president sent word that his "entire staff" was much too busy to bother. Idaho Power, of Hell's Canyon infamy, had plenty of time to snoop around Washington when it was trying to get its hands on the Snake River water power resources, and again when it was after fast tax write-offs.

"All I Got Was One Station In Florida"



TARHEEL VIEWS

By
William T. Crisp

Are you fully using your electric cooperative in all the ways you can? Are you aware of its responsibility to do certain things other than merely provide electric service at your meter?



In the 1935 act authorizing the co-ops to organize, the General Assembly of North Carolina gave them the responsibility "of promoting and encouraging the fullest possible use of electric energy in the rural sections of the State . . ." Carrying out this purpose involves more than just building an electric line to your home.

And the co-ops are doing more—far more. For instance:

Right now a dozen or more cooperatives are sponsoring a water system promotion. This promotion not only encourages members who do not have running water to install it, but helps them get it at a bargain.

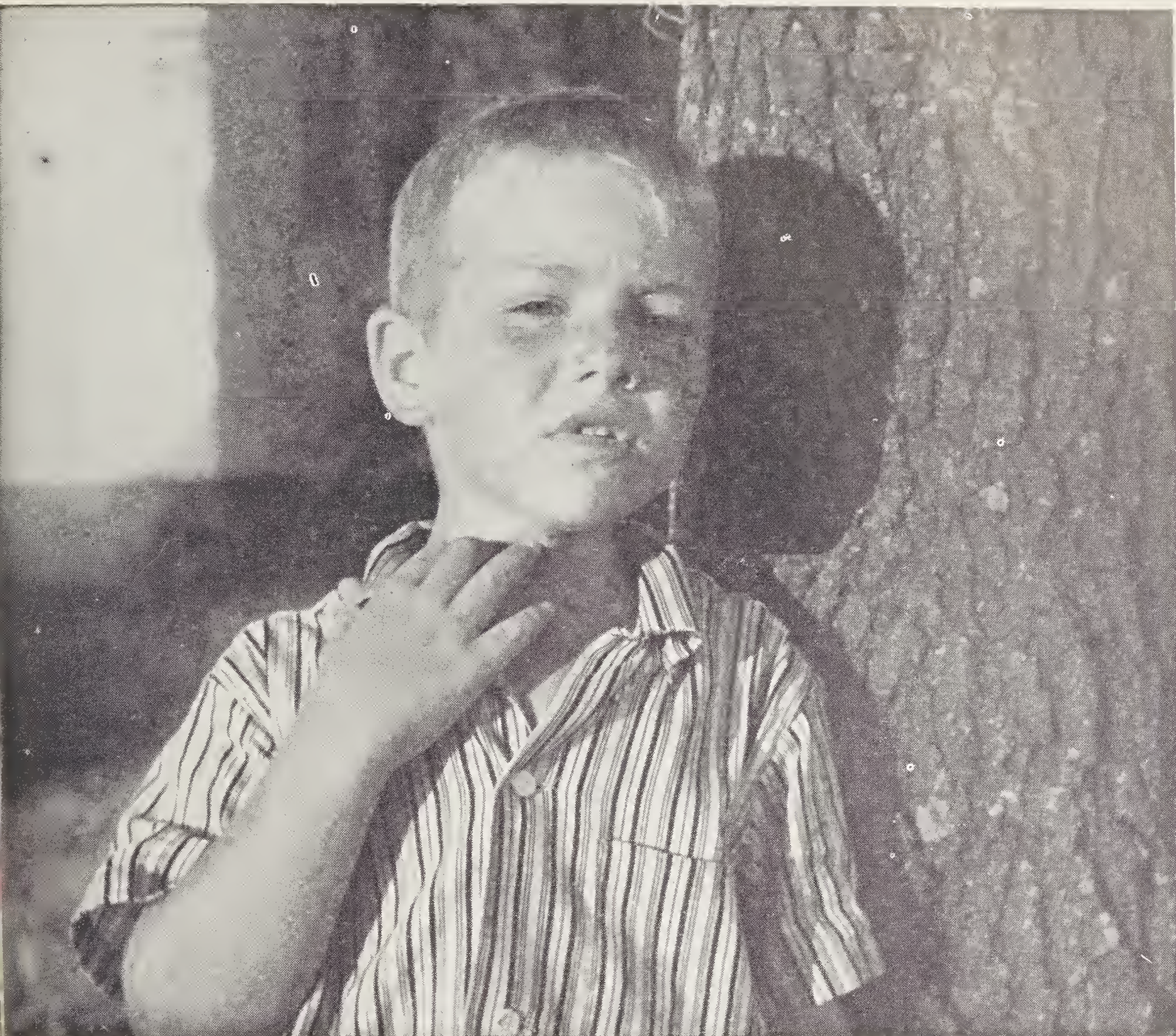
Last year—and the year before—some 20 of the cooperatives sponsored a 60-day range promotion that put nearly 4,000 electric ranges where coal and gas ranges used to be.

Twenty-three co-ops have special low cost finance plans to help their members buy electric equipment. In recent years the co-ops through these plans have financed millions of dollars worth of appliances. The interest charges are the best you can get—4% on the unpaid balance. The repayment terms are liberal.

Are you taking advantage of these finance plans where they are available? If not—if you are buying equipment on some other plan and paying 10-15% interest and carrying charges—you are missing a real bargain.

The cooperatives, in various ways, promote your increased use of electric equipment for several reasons: it improves your living and working; brings down the per-KWH cost of the power you use; it builds load on the lines, making your cooperative operate more efficiently and economically, thus saving you money in the long run since it is you who own the co-op.

Whenever a promotion is announced by your cooperative you may be sure of one thing: Your co-op is offering service that, both directly and indirectly, benefits its members.



NOW he is like a tightly wrapped bud. But, petal by petal, you will help the future unfold in your child. Sobering idea, isn't it? Makes a thoughtful parent resolve to begin saving now for the richer future a good education can provide. And what better way to save than with U.S. Savings Bonds? Where nothing can harm that education fund. Where saved dollars earn $3\frac{1}{4}\%$ interest when Bonds are held to maturity. And where saving is surer—because you can buy Bonds regularly where you bank or automatically through the Payroll Savings Plan where you work. Why don't you start your Bond program today? Make life more secure for someone you love.

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